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No. 2542.

SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1876.

PRICE
THREEPENCE
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

THE LATE SIR CHARLES WHEATSTONE, F.R.S.
THE PHYSICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON,
with the concurrence of the representatives of the late Sir C. Wheatstone, propose to issue a **CENTRAL EDITION** of his Published and Unpublished SCIENTIFIC PAPERS. Separate copies of several of the former will be sold for the use of the printers, the undersigned will be glad to receive offers of them on loan or for sale.—Dr. E. ATKINSON, York Town, Surrey.

BIRMINGHAM TRIENNIAL MUSICAL FESTIVAL,
IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE
BIRMINGHAM GENERAL HOSPITAL.

THIRTY-SECOND CELEBRATION.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 29th.
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30th.
THURSDAY, AUGUST 31st.
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st.

President.

The Most Honourable the MARQUIS OF HERTFORD.

Outline of the Performances.

TUESDAY MORNING, August 29th.—"Elijah." TUESDAY EVENING.—A New Cantata, by F. H. Cowen, entitled "The Corsair," first time of performance; and a Miscellaneous Selection.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, August 30th.—A new Oratorio, "The Resurrection," composed expressly for this Festival by Professor Acton, first time of performance. H. H. Bayley, Birmingham.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.—Sacred Cantata, "Zion," by Gade, composed expressly for this Festival; a Miscellaneous Selection, including a Symphony.

THURSDAY MORNING, August 31st.—"Messiah." THURSDAY EVENING.—Cantata, "The Operatic," by Gade; a Miscellaneous Selection; and an Overture to "William Tell," &c.

FRIDAY MORNING, September 1st.—"The Last Judgment," Spohr's; "The Holy Supper," Wagner (first time of performance in England); Beethoven's Mass, No. 1 (in C). FRIDAY EVENING.—St. Paul's.

Programmes of the performances will be forwarded by post on application to the undersigned, at the Office of the Festival Committee, 13, Ann-street, Birmingham, on and after the 24th instant.

By order,
HOWARD S. SMITH,
Secretary to the Festival Committee.

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ARTHUR LUCAS begs to announce it is desirable for those wishing to have a Proof Impression of the engraving of "Cupid" to be sent him from the "gem" of last year's Academy, by Frederick Leighton, R.A., called MORETTA—a VENETIAN GIRL, to favour him with their instructions at once, as the list is very rapidly filling up. Artist's proofs, 6 guineas; before letters, 4 guineas; lettered, 4s.; prints, 2s. each.—ARTHUR LUCAS, Publisher, 49, Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square, London, where a nearly-finished proof may now be seen.

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THE POLARIZATION OF LIGHT, with beautiful illustrations, is the Subject of Mr. J. D. COGAN'S LECTURE for the curving SESSION—Secretary of Institution, Schools, &c., will be pleased to apply for Syllabus to Royal Institution, Bath.

ELECTION of REGISTRAR of the GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL

An ELECTION to the Office of REGISTRAR to the General Medical Council, vacant by the Resignation of Dr. Hawkins, will be made by the Executive Committee of the Council in OCTOBER NEXT. The Executive is held a year. Information as to the duties of the Office may be obtained on application personally to the Secretary at the Medical Council Office, or by post. Applications must be lodged on or before the 20th day of September next, with Testimonials in print, of which at least 12 Copies are to be provided. Selected Candidates will, at the proper time, be invited to attend the Executive Committee, and Candidates are requested meanwhile not to canvass the Members of the Committee.

UNIVERSITY of CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATIONS—METROPOLITAN CENTRES for GIRLS.—The next EXAMINATION for Senior and Junior Candidates will be HELD DECEMBER 11, 1876. Forms of Entry will be ready early in September, and must be returned by October 10th to the Hon. Local Secretaries:—London, Mrs. Wm. Barber, 15, St. George's-road; Liverpool, Mr. A. Manning, 35, Bold-street; W. & Ealing, Miss Edwards; St. Vincent's Lodge, Hanwell, W.; Hackney, Mrs. J. Allinson Pitton, Heath Lea, Stamford-hill; N. Islington, Mrs. J. D. Budden, 15, Camberwell Park North; N. S. Hampstead, Mrs. J. S. Swan, 2, Bullock-terrace, N.W.; Sydenham, Mrs. C. Alford Barry, School of Art, Science, and Literature, Crystal Palace, S.E.

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For further proof of the goodness of the Education given, see the "Blue Book," recently published, pp. 40 (Letter of the Civil Service Commissioners) and 311 (Lord Salisbury's Minutes).

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SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1876.

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LITERATURE

Through Bosnia and the Herzegovina on Foot during the Insurrection, August and September, 1875, with an Historical Review of Bosnia, and a Glimpse at the Croats, Slavonians, and the Ancient Republic of Ragusa.
By Arthur G. Evans, B.A. With Map and Illustrations. (Longmans & Co.)

The bush has been set afire, and who knows how far the conflagration will spread? In a matter of such uncertain issue, the conflict of opinion must necessarily be great, and it is aggravated by popular ignorance, and still more by the influence of every individual prejudice. There are many to whom the question of nationality seems most important, and whose sympathies are won by a struggle for what is termed national independence. Others cherish a friendly feeling towards oppressed Christians, the stronger the less is known about them, but in all cases tempered by the doubt what kind of Christians they may be, and whether Greek and Latin Christians are not now, as ever, at feud with each other. There prevails, too, an earnest desire for the promotion of civilization among the oppressed populations, and this, too, is checked by the conviction that these populations at no epoch of history have been greatly removed from the condition of brigands.

As for the Turk, he is little likely to attract the first impulses of enthusiasm. He is an infidel believing in God, and his enemies are Christians. He is an irreclaimable barbarian, and although his institutions have been altered from day to day under Western inspiration, it is held that the Koran forbids any change, and stands in the way of progress and civilization. Then it is said that, because he is not a European, he has no right to be in Europe, and ought to be turned out. It is true we tolerate his near kinsman, the Hungarian, and patronize his blood relation, the Bulgarian. We, too, who claim to be Europeans, must, under such law, either expel the Ugro-Altaic Finns and Laps, the Basques and Ligurians, who have been longer in Europe than ourselves, or we Aryans must give up Europe to our seniors, among whom we are interlopers. The doctrines of nationality lead to strange conclusions when carried to their limits, but then

just now nobody cares much about the Turks, or what becomes of them.

Numbers are absorbed, to the exclusion of other matters, in considering what part the civilizing Russ has played, and will play, in the drama. He is supposed to have set his mind on making Constantinople the seat of a new and a greater empire. Many, whether they like it or no, look upon this as inevitable. They are somewhat uncertain, it is true, how far they are justified in believing that a Russian occupation of Constantinople will tend to secure to the Balkan peninsula an extension of commerce, freedom, or independence, when there is so little to encourage the friends of liberty in what has taken place in Poland, Finland, the Baltic Provinces, Georgia, Circassia, or Caucasia.

Thus, while there is a wide field open for the indulgence of our sympathies and prejudices, the subject is discussed with small regard to right or wrong, and with no reference to our own national interests or to the development of India. In time events will modify simple fancies, and the rude test of facts may lead the dreamers of to day to see the necessity of a positive policy. From impatience we have passed to a ferment of opinion, and the elements thus disturbed will require time to arrange themselves as settled convictions.

How trivial many of the varied influences now at work are is shown by the book before us. The contest between a Clifton parishioner and his parson about the Personality, and, indeed, very Existence, of the Devil, was lately a topic of the day, and, one thought, was already forgotten. It happens, however, that Mr. Arthur Evans and his friends took sides with the parishioner, and, strange as it may seem, they therefore sympathize with the insurgent Bosniacs, and raise subscriptions for them. Hence a vacation ramble, resulting in this volume. The author closes his Preface by stating that he has "attempted to elucidate and emphasize a most important aspect of Bosnian history,—the connexion, namely, between that till lately almost unknown land and the Protestant Reformation of Europe, and the debt which even civilized England owes to this now unhappy country." Therefore, we have to give the Devil his due. This is certainly a strange ground for taking a side in the struggle.

In one respect the reader has already been warned to use due caution in dealing with Mr. Evans's book, but perhaps that is the greater incitement to take it up. To people eager for information, any book of the kind is welcome at this crisis, and this volume will prove attractive, for Mr. Evans and his brother not only got into strange places in little-known regions, but they used the pencil as well as the pen. Although conducting their expedition in the thorough spirit of the English excursionist, wandering over the country in defiance of authority, and without regard to the feelings of the inhabitants, and we are bound to say, with inadequate knowledge, yet they possess family talents for investigation and description, and particularly for archaeological research. The illustrations are not things stuck in by an engraver, grown out of seedling sketches or transplanted from other books, but they are an integral part of the work. Thus at p. 95 are to be found the plan and details of a rude turbine-mill, at p. 104 a salt mill. The pottery of the district is copiously delineated, with express

reference to its Roman relations. The tourists also paid great attention to the inhabitants, their features and dress. A valuable illustration at p. 31 is a portrait of a Bulgarian, belonging to a family which had wandered down and made a settlement on the skirts of Maximir. This gives Mr. Evans the opportunity of explaining in what way the populations of these regions are constituted, and how the various races are mixed up.

Of course Mr. Evans is not infallible. For instance, he tells us that "kaimak," or clotted cream, is peculiar to Bosnia, instead of being a product of the dairy widely spread under that name wherever Turkish herdsmen are found. His Turkish phonology is peculiar: "jok" figures for "no," and no English reader will recognize it. Mr. Evans's information, however, will be most valuable to those who can understand it, sift it, and check it for themselves.

Although Mr. Evans's sympathies are Slav, and his accounts of the Turks are derived from Slav sources, he is not unfriendly or intentionally unjust towards Slav Mussulmans or towards Turks. He has, indeed, according to his own accounts, good reasons for this, for he is not without a thought that the Turks are sound upon the Devil question, if, indeed, Islam be not a development of Manicheism, as the Church of England is. An "Historical Review of Bosnia" constitutes the beginning of the volume, and Mr. Evans, with his mind already prepared, had the good luck to find out that a chief point in the conflicts of the Slavs, with the Byzantine rulers on one side and the Pope of Rome on the other, was the asylum given in Bosnia and Bulgaria to Manichaean heretics, under the local name of Bogomiles. Mr. Evans traces the origin of the Bogomiles to a transplantation of Armenian heretics, and he mixes them up with the events of the Albigensian crusade, and later, with John Huss and the Bohemians. Of this intermittent stream of heresy he brings some flood waters over to England, and hence he claims for Bosnia the Protestant Reformation, and suggests the propriety of large subscriptions as an acknowledgment of the obligations that the Church of England is under to its originators. It will be worth the while of its enemies to give up Anne Boleyn, and to supply her place with the devil. Still, Mr. Evans is scarcely an orthodox Bogomile himself, for, as he shows, the Bogomiles did not reject the Devil at all, but accepted him and his company as independent potentates of evil, and even went the length of considering Satanael as the elder son of the Spirit of Good, and Christ as his younger son.

Mr. Evans is careful to dwell upon the part the persecuted Bogomiles played in inviting the Turks to overthrow the kingdom of Bosnia, and he even hopes there are Bogomiles now. It will be a point of doubt with many who are asked to give money to help the Bogomiles now to turn out the Turks whom they formerly invited, whether, instead of the Protestantism of the Church of England being due to Bosniacs, Bogomile or not, it may not be due to Zoroaster and the Parsees of Bombay, or to the Armenians, when the latter choose to arise against the Turks, because the Armenians introduced Manicheism into Bulgaria and Bosnia, and, therefore, into England. Upon these aspects of the Eastern question we leave the reader to ponder, book in hand.

Dialogues et Fragments Philosophiques. Par Ernest Renan. (Paris, Calmann Lévy.)

THE appearance of a new work by M. Renan, whatever its subject, is a literary event, and of capital importance. We might wish, indeed, that the distinguished author had offered us fresh results of those critical and historical studies in which he is almost without a rival, but no serious reader can afford to neglect what he may have to say on purely philosophical subjects. We may even think that the cast of M. Renan's mind fits him better for a critical than for a purely speculative effort, but we cannot forget that he has always approached the subjects of his habitual studies from a high philosophical standpoint, and we cannot, therefore, contest his right nor dispute his competence to take stock, as he himself puts it, of his philosophical beliefs. The present volume is not a recent production of his pen, nor, unless we are mistaken, does it all see the light now for the first time. It is divided into two parts, "Dialogues" and "Fragments." The "Dialogues," as was mentioned in "Literary Gossip" several weeks ago, were written at Versailles in the spring of 1871, when the author, driven from Paris by the troubles and disturbances of the capital, was separated from his books, and his habitual studies were in consequence forcibly suspended. The "Fragments" are mostly of a much earlier date. They consist of a letter written in 1863 to M. Marcellin Berthelot, on "Les Sciences de la Nature et les Sciences Historiques," to which M. Berthelot replies; a letter written in 1862 to M. Adolphe Guérout, in reply to a question raised by the author's pamphlet on the Chair of Hebrew in the Collège de France; and, lastly, an interesting essay, dated 1860, entitled "La Metaphysique et son Avenir." Though the volume is thus, as its title frankly confesses, made up in great part of fragments, written at different times, and under different circumstances, yet it is not without considerable unity of purpose and consistency of view. In the "Fragments" we find many of the ideas in germ which are more developed in the "Dialogues," and it is evident that the author's philosophical beliefs, though tinged in the "Dialogues," as he himself admits, with the reflection of the sombre events which his country has lately witnessed, are by no means the product of recent circumstances, but were long ago thought out, and have sustained the searching test of time and continued reflection. At the same time, we are warned by M. Renan, in his Preface, not to attribute to him personally all the opinions expressed in the "Dialogues"; he has adopted the form of dialogue, like other thinkers who have used it, to give to his speculations the form of a debate rather than of a dogmatic exposition, and it is therefore necessary to give expression to divergent, and even antagonistic, views. The warning is not, perhaps, unnecessary in these days of impatient reading and hasty reflection. But it is not difficult, for those who will take the trouble, to detect the current of M. Renan's own opinions throughout the dialogues, and it is certainly not unjust to attribute to him personally opinions which, though only enunciated by one of the speakers in the "Dialogues," are put forth as his own in the "Fragments."

It is not given to every writer to conjure with the wand of Plato. Even M. Renan,

whose consummate literary skill has long ago been abundantly proved, does not seem to have been specially successful in the use of the dialogue. It may be due to the use of an unfamiliar form of exposition, or it may be that the writer's literary serenity and philosophic calm were disturbed by the terrible circumstances amid which his work was composed; but we are reluctantly forced to admit that much of M. Renan's delicacy of touch, not a little of his matchless clearness of expression, has disappeared in these dialogues. We have only to compare them with the last essay in the book, written in 1860, to feel that this is the case. A dialogue is not made by inventing two or three personages with fantastic Greek names, and dividing the discussion in very unequal proportions between them. That is the mere mechanism and stage "property" of the structure; it is as nothing if the dramatic spirit and the dialectical impulse are wanting. We cannot see that these dialogues would seriously suffer if they were transformed into expository essays, and we venture to lay down the principle that no dialogue can be held to be satisfactorily constructed where such is the case. They consist, for the most part, of long disquisitions by the leading personage, broken only, to save appearances, by short interrogatories of the other personages, which scarcely affect the exposition, and certainly do not turn it into real debate. To pass from the form of the "Dialogues" to the matter, the first impression they convey is the painful one which the author accurately describes in the following passage from the Preface:—

"En relisant, au bout de cinq ans, ces impressions d'une sombre époque, je les trouvai tristes et dures, et j'hésitai d'abord à les publier. L'horrible règne de la violence que nous traversions m'avait donné le cauchemar. Pour adorer Dieu alors, il fallait regarder très-loin ou très-haut; 'le bon Dieu' était le vaincu du jour. On l'avait tant de fois invoqué en vain! . . . et en sa place on n'avait trouvé qu'un *Sebaoth* inflexible, uniquement touché de la délicatesse morale des uhlans et de l'excellence incontestable des obus prussiens. J'avais perdu vue le dieu beaucoup plus doux que je rencontrais il y a quinze ans sur mon chemin en Galilée, et avec qui j'étais en route de si chers entretiens—'Nonne cor nostrum ardens erat in nobis, dum loqueretur in via?'"

It is a proof of how deeply the iron of the German invasion entered into the soul of France, that a great French writer, whose scientific labours belong almost equally to both nations, and, indeed, to the whole civilized world, can write, five years after the conclusion of peace, in this tone. We may trace much of the pessimism of the "Dialogues" to its source in the sentiment here so passionately expressed; but by a singular irony of fate not only the view of the universe which M. Renan seems to adopt, but the pessimism which is its outcome, have been substantially put forth by two German philosophers of the present century, Schopenhauer and Von Hartmann. M. Renan once refers to the former, but nowhere, we think, to the latter, though the passages in the "Dialogues" which irresistibly recall his mode of thought, and in some cases almost his actual expressions, are startlingly numerous. The three "Dialogues" are entitled respectively "Certitudes," "Probabilités," and "Rêves"; and, as might be inferred from such a classification, the first lays down the philosophical principles from which

M. Renan is content to start, the second develops these into their more probable issues, and the third offers speculations, necessarily vague, shadowy, and tentative, as to the future evolution and ultimate destiny of the universe, and of human society, the latter regarded as a manifestation, at present the highest, but not necessarily the last, of organized existence. The "principes fondamentaux" of the whole debate are laid down at the outset as "le culte de l'idéal, la négation du surnaturel, la recherche expérimentale de la réalité." In the first "Dialogue" two "certitudes" at least are discovered; the first is that "en analysant ce qui se passe dans les parties de l'univers ouvertes à nos investigations, nous ne saissons aucune trace de l'action d'êtres déterminés, supérieurs à l'homme et procédant, comme dit Malebranche, par des volontés particulières." The second is expressed by Philalète, the leading personage in the first "Dialogue," in the following words, "Je regarde comme évident que le monde a un but et travaille à une œuvre mystérieuse"; and from this basis he proceeds to develop a theory of the universe which recalls at one time the *θεῖον τι* of Aristotle, at another the "Plastic Force" of Schelling, at another the "Wille" of Schopenhauer, and the "Unbewusste" of Von Hartmann. The whole creation groans and travails, and its offspring is the gradual, obscure, and scarcely conscious fulfilment of its original purpose. God exists in this purpose, it is true, but His existence will only be fulfilled when this purpose is fully accomplished:—

"Ces phénomènes de la conscience obscure sont le domaine propre de Dieu. Dieu se voit surtout dans l'animal, dans l'enfant, dans l'homme du peuple, dans l'homme de génie qui est enfant et homme du peuple à sa manière. Dieu est la raison de ceux qui n'en ont pas; le secret ressort qui porte tout à être selon les lois de l'esthétique et de l'eurythmie; il est le nombre, le poids, la mesure qui fait le monde harmonieux et éternel."

If we need a proof of this all-pervading purpose, it is to be found in the universal impulse towards disinterested morality exhibited by all mankind. Morality is the Machiavelli of the universe, which urges men to ends not their own, and dupes them for its purposes into actions which an enlightened self-interest unhesitatingly condemns:—

"La vertu de l'homme est en somme la grande preuve de Dieu. L'univers, au regard de l'homme, nous apparaît comme un tyran fourbe, qui nous assujettit à ses fins par des roureries machiavéliques, et qui s'arrange pour que peu de personnes voient ces fourberies, car si tous les voyaient, le monde serait impossible. La nature a évidemment intérêt à ce que l'individu soit vertueux. Au point de vue de l'intérêt personnel c'est là une duperie, puisque l'individu ne retirera aucun profit temporel de sa vertu, mais la nature a besoin de la vertu de l'individu. Elle y a pourvu par l'impératif catégorique, la plus grande, la vraie, l'unique révélation. . . . Ce machiavélisme instinctif de la nature se voit bien encore dans l'énorme duperie qu'impose la bonté. La bonté du chien ne se décourage pas quoiqu'elle ne lui attire que des rebuffades; les vilenies de l'homme ne le blessent jamais; car il aime l'humanité, il en sent la supériorité, et il est fier de participer à un monde supérieur. . . . Il en est de même de la moralité de ceux que la nature choisit pour le rôle de l'abnégation. Il y aura toujours des victimes volontaires prêtes à servir aux fins de l'univers. Les races particulièrement bonnes, le matelot breton, le paysan lithuanien, par exemple, sont traitées avec mépris par les races plus fortes; celui qui

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obéit est presque toujours meilleur que celui qui commande. L'individu voué à la bonté est voué au dédain ; il n'en continuera pas moins de jouer son rôle ; car il est nécessaire au but de la nature."

These, then, are the certainties on which M. Renan's personages proceed to develop their probabilities and their dreams. The dialogues devoted to these latter are necessarily less precise and definite, but they expound the same views and trace out some of their more remote consequences. It is almost impossible to give a brief *résumé* of their contents ; it is not that the reasoning is so close as to defy condensation, but that the speculation is composed of a network of such slender threads that if one is snapped the whole structure falls to pieces. The general problem proposed is stated as follows in the opening of the third "Dialogue" : "Nous sommes tous à peu près d'accord que le but du monde est la production d'une conscience réfléchie de plus en plus perfectionnée." It will be seen that M. Renan here follows Von Hartmann in making the unconscious gradually achieve consciousness, but he parts from him in maintaining that the ultimate object should be a perfected consciousness, and not a final relapse into unconscious annihilation—

"Nous ne connaissons pas de forme plus élevée de cette conscience réfléchie que l'humanité ; mais sans parler de ce qui peut exister dans d'autres planètes, l'imagination ose se former quelques idées des progrès futurs de cette conscience dans l'humanité."

To this Théocrite, the leading personage of the third "Dialogue," adds—

"Je vais plus loin, et je permets à mon imagination de concevoir l'histoire de l'être au delà de l'humanité, sous des formes dépassant l'humanité, d'assigner un mot à l'univers un but supérieur à l'humanité. . . . Les conjectures sur ces formes futures de la conscience divine se laissent ramener à trois types, la forme monarchique, la forme oligarchique, et la forme démocratique, selon que l'on conçoit la conscience universelle—ou ramenée à l'unité et concentrée en un seul être qui résumerait tous les autres—ou résidant en un petit nombre d'individus gouvernant le reste—ou résidant en tous par une sorte d'accord et de suffrage universel."

It is characteristic of M. Renan's political sympathies that he makes Théocrite sum up very decidedly against the democratic ideal. The third "Dialogue" concludes with an exposition of a theory of immortality, which agrees in several respects with that put forth by Comte and his followers.

"Cur quis non prandeat hoc est ?" we are tempted to exclaim with the unspeculative centurion in Persius. The basis of M. Renan's speculations is so unsubstantial that we need scarcely trouble ourselves as to the stability of the superstructure. It is difficult to believe that the theory of morality which M. Renan expounds is to be taken seriously. We are forced to regret that M. Renan did not pit his Philalète against a Socrates instead of the lay figures who do duty for personages in his dialogue. It is strange indeed that an intelligence so imbued for the most part with the positive spirit as is M. Renan's should fall under the dominion of abstractions so purely metaphysical as "nature" and "conscience" in the sense in which he uses the words. One may ask, too, why, if "sentiment" is to be mistrusted in other regions, it should be allowed to maintain so absolute a sway in

morals. The modern theory of evolution, to much of which M. Renan virtually subscribes, professes to explain the origin and growth of the moral sentiment no less adequately than it explains other elements of human nature, and certainly few evolutionists would admit M. Renan's thesis that what is called disinterested morality is so inexplicable that it needs to be referred to an unconscious purpose in nature in which the individual has neither part nor lot, and from which he derives neither satisfaction nor reward. M. Renan seems to admit, indeed his argument implies, that the ends of morality may be discerned by some individuals to be good, if not immediately for the agent, at least for the general purposes of the universe ; but, if this be so, a motive is at once supplied for virtue without any reference to the instinctive and Machiavellian impulse of an abstraction called "nature." Von Hartmann is here more logical : the feelings, he boldly affirms, which are the springs of virtue, are in themselves evil, and call not for regulation, but for annihilation. It is but an illusion to seek for happiness here or hereafter, according to this view ; the world is evil, and the sooner it is annihilated the better. This is a dreary outlook enough, but Von Hartmann's theory is a far sounder inference from his own premisses than M. Renan succeeds in drawing from premisses closely resembling them.

To the question, "Why should I do right?" M. Renan would answer, "Because nature has planted in me an illusory impulse whose end I cannot discern" ; but this, after all, is nothing but the familiar answer of intuitive morality in a new disguise. If an instinct which can give no account of itself is entitled to explain virtue, why should it not equally well explain any of the other habitual beliefs of mankind? If M. Renan should add, as he seems disposed to do, "Wise men can discern that the end is a good one," what then becomes of the illusory impulse? It is surely no illusion to recognize that our acts may have purposes wider and more beneficent than the pursuit of our own pleasure or the securing of our own happiness. Certainly no moralists, not even those whom M. Renan, with a scorn unworthy of a philosopher, brands as "materialists," have ever attempted to found morality on the narrow basis of individual self-seeking. This whole theory of an unconscious impulse urging the world and mankind to an end only imperfectly discerned seems to us, notwithstanding its adoption by the German philosophers mentioned above, as wild a dream as ever entered the brain of a philosopher, though it is placed by M. Renan not amongst his dreams, but amongst his certainties. It seems to us the very inversion of true philosophy to place instinct above reason, and to treat the latter as a perversion of the former instead of regarding the former as the undeveloped germ of the latter. If we may treat one impulse of human nature as self-sufficient and irrefragable, we may do the same for all the rest, and thus the device which is meant to save morality is easily perverted to its destruction. In fact, we can only interpret M. Renan's theory by the following passage from his Preface :—

"Le moyen le plus énergique de relever l'importance d'une idée, c'est de la supprimer et de montrer ce que le monde devient sans elle. J'espére appliquer en grand ce mode d'exposition philosophique

dans un livre que j'intitulerai 'Hypothèses,' et où j'esquisserai sept ou huit systèmes du monde, dans chacun desquels il manquera un élément capital. Par là le rôle de cet élément sera mis dans un relief extraordinaire, qui deviendra sensible même aux vues les plus basses."

If any one were to maintain that M. Renan in his "Dialogues" had pursued this method, and had endeavoured to construct a theory of the universe and of society, while excluding all that modern thought has had to say on the question of the origin and nature of the moral sentiment, we do not quite know how such a theory of the genesis of his conception could be successfully rebutted. We have dwelt hitherto only on the "Dialogues," which form but the smaller moiety of M. Renan's work. But in giving especial prominence to this portion we have only followed the example of M. Renan himself, who in his very remarkable Preface says nothing about the "Fragments," which enlarge and complete the volume. The letters to M. Berthelot and to M. Guérout show that the views put forth in the "Dialogues" are no new product of M. Renan's reflection, and M. Berthelot's reply makes it clear that M. Renan is expressing in the main not only his own views but those of some at least of his colleagues and contemporaries.

The last essay, too, on "La Métaphysique et son Avenir," though it is earliest in point of date, has many points of contact with the "Dialogues." M. Renan has little difficulty in showing that the book of metaphysical speculation is for the present closed, that the development, in their various directions, of the special sciences now absorbs the philosophical effort which was once spent on metaphysics. His view of the special claims and objects of the particular branches of scientific inquiry is, in our judgment, singularly just and interesting, and it is put forth with that delicacy of touch and clearness of insight with which his earlier works have made us familiar ; it is only towards the end of the essay that he falls into those vague and shadowy speculations which form the staple of the "Dialogues." We cannot refrain from quoting the following excellent remarks, which will have a special interest at a moment when what is called the "endowment of research" is becoming a question of practical politics :—

"Pour désigner l'ensemble de travaux qui composent les sciences de l'humanité, on ne trouve d'autre mot que celui d'*érudition*, lequel est chez nous à peu près synonyme de *hors-d'œuvre amusant et passe-temps agréable*. On comprend le physicien et le chimiste, on comprend l'artiste et le poète ; mais l'*érudit* n'est aux yeux du vulgaire, et même de bien des esprits délicats, qu'un meuble inutile, quelque chose d'analogique à ces vieux abbés lettrés qui faisaient partie de l'aménagement d'un château, au méme titre que la bibliothèque. On se figure volontiers que c'est parce qu'il ne peut pas produire qu'il recherche et commente les œuvres d'autrui. . . . Il y a là une très-grande méprise entretenue et par la distraction du public, et aussi, il faut le dire, par la faute des érudits, qui trop souvent ne voient dans leurs travaux que l'aliment d'un curiosité assez frivole. . . . Cependant l'histoire n'est possible que par l'étude immédiate des monuments, et ces monuments ne sont pas abordables sans les recherches spéciales du philologue ou de l'antiquaire. Toute forme du passé suffit à elle seule pour remplir une laborieuse existence. Une langue ancienne et souvent à moitié inconnue, une paléographie spéciale, une archéologie et une histoire péniblement déchiffrees, voilà plus qu'il n'en faut pour absorber tous les efforts de

l'investigateur le plus patient, si d'humbles artisans n'ont consacré de longs travaux à extraire de la carrière et à réunir les matériaux avec lesquels il doit reconstruire l'édifice du passé. La révolution littéraire qui depuis 1820 a changé la face des études historiques, ou pour mieux dire, qui a fondé l'histoire parmi nous, aurait-elle été possible sans les grandes collections du XVII^e et du XVIII^e siècle ? Mabillon, Muratori, Baluze, Ducange, n'étaient ni de grands philosophes, ni de grands écrivains, et pourtant ils ont plus fait pour la vraie philosophie que tant d'esprits philosophiques qui ont voulu construire avec leur imagination l'édifice des choses, et qui ne laisseront rien parmi les acquisitions définitives de l'esprit humain."

It would be too much to say that M. Renan here pronounces beforehand the condemnation of his own philosophical speculations ; but perhaps we may suggest that, had his "Dialogues" preceded his historical and critical works, the literary public would have found it possible to pay less attention to his writings.

Gray's Inn : Notes illustrative of its History and Antiquities. Compiled by W. R. Douthwaite, Librarian.

We have been favoured with a copy of this volume of ninety-seven pages, which is not published, and therefore does not challenge criticism. The first essay towards a history of Gray's Inn seems to be the short one by Sir G. Buck, printed in 1615 at the end of Stow's Chronicle : this was followed by the more important one by Sir William Dugdale, in his "Origines Juridiciales" ; then, *longo intervallo*, came Herbert's "Antiquities of the Inns of Court," 1804. Herbert confessedly borrowed much from Dugdale, and as he owed much of his information to Dugdale's work, Mr. Douthwaite has not thought it necessary to notice Herbert. The greater part of Mr. Douthwaite's volume consists of extracts from Dugdale, but in a different order. The time of the foundation of Gray's Inn as a Society of Lawyers has not been ascertained, but it was not later than the reign of Edward the Third. In the days of Henry the Eighth, the Priory of Shene, then the owners of the property, granted it at a fee farm rent to, or in trust for, the Society at a yearly rent. Mr. Douthwaite thinks that, as the rent was afterwards paid to the Crown, the Society must have had a grant from the Crown. But such a grant was not necessary ; when the Crown succeeded (on the dissolution of the monasteries) to the possessions of the Priory, it only succeeded to the rent reserved to the Priory and to the seigniory of the land, but not to the land itself, which remained in the Society by virtue of the grant from the Priory. A Cartulary or Register of Shene Priory, and perhaps the Index Cartarum and Register of that House mentioned at vol. ii. p. 106 of Nichols's "Collectanea," would show the grant. The author notices the mention by Narcissus Luttrell in his Diary of the riot between the Gray's Inn gentlemen and the workmen of Dr. Barebone, who was beginning to build on Red Lion Fields which he had purchased. We have seen a letter (still in MS.) in which the writer says that the Gray's Inn men went out in their gowns, and that the workmen were very civil, and said they would rather lose their work than disoblige the gentlemen. But there was afterwards a disturbance, and the Chief Justice sent word to the benchers, that

if they could not rule their House, he would come and do it for them. The gardens, as once a place of fashionable resort, are of course mentioned, and Francis Bacon's care for them, and Charles Lamb's encomium. Dr. Abbott and Mr. Spedding have both doubtless been to—

view the garden of Gray's Inn
Immortal Bacon studied in,
Survey the trees he planted there,
And sigh, and drop a silent tear
That such a man should be inclin'd
To be so weak, with such mind.

The chapters are severally headed,—“Early History of Gray's Inn”; “The De Grey Family, their Connexion with the Property, and the Acquisition of it by the Society”; “Gray's Inn as an Inn of Court”; “Ancient Constitution of the Society”; “Ancient Orders of the Society”; “The Old Buildings”; “The Chapel”; “The Hall”; “Masques and Revels”; “The Library”; “The Gardens”; “Eminent Members of Gray's Inn”; “Prizes and Scholarships”; “Moots”; “Armorial Bearings.” Mr. Douthwaite calls his volume “Notes on Gray's Inn.” Indeed, there is little not to be found in Dugdale. More than fifty years ago Mr. Lane, Steward of Lincoln's Inn, published an account of that Inn, and gave plates of fac-similes of the autographs of distinguished members : and Mr. Spiersbury, the present Librarian, has since published an interesting volume on the same Inn. We wish that the governing body of each Inn of Court and Inn of Chancery would undertake the publication of a volume, making use of all that Dugdale has printed, and adding all that could be found in records, printed and manuscript (including their own books), that could illustrate its territory and its constitution and history. Lord Stowell's paper, in vol. xxi. of the ‘Archæologia,’ on the proceedings, in 1601, in a Parliament of the Middle Temple, against John (afterwards Sir John) Davies, shows that some interesting facts may be gleaned. We shall be gratified if Mr. Douthwaite's volume draws attention to this subject.

A Manual of Comparative Philology as applied to the Illustration of Greek and Latin Inflections. By T. L. Papillon, M.A. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

THE scientific study of language is growing at our schools and universities, as appears from the quick succession of works, like this of Mr. Papillon, in which the results of comparative philology are applied to elucidate the history of Greek and Latin grammar. Each new writer must, of necessity, go over much of the ground which his predecessors have covered ; and this book is no exception to the rule ; but Mr. Papillon fully acknowledges his obligations, and no other English writer has contrived to compress so much into so little space ; the facts, too, are accurately stated, and the style is clear and sufficiently attractive. It sounds, therefore, somewhat thankless if we say that the treatment is not always so exhaustive as, in the present state of our knowledge, we have a right to expect in a work intended primarily for students at Oxford ; we have the results of the best masters of the Greek and Latin language—Curtius and Corssen—but not always the latest results ; especially we find no sign of familiarity with the very important papers by the many contributors to Curtius's ‘Studien zur Griechischen

und Lateinischen Grammatik,’ the value of which to an English writer on the subject can hardly be overrated.

After a brief Introduction, comes a chapter on the classification of languages, both morphologically and historically ; the distinction between the two methods is clearly drawn ; and the effect of Mr. Sayce's volume of brilliant lectures is seen in the care with which Mr. Papillon notes that the development of languages from one stage to another does not denote any corresponding advance in civilization, and also that such development is not always historically demonstrable ; but we are glad that he gives no credence to Mr. Sayce's heresy that agglutinative languages must be always agglutinative, and inflecting languages always inflecting. Next comes a chapter on the classification of sounds. It would seem that this part has not been a labour of love ; the best English writers are not once referred to ; indeed the ultimate authority is Prof. Max Müller's second volume of lectures ; and the result is even less satisfactory, because Prof. Max Müller does give pictorial illustrations of the formation of the different sounds, which are sometimes instructive ; Mr. Papillon gives but a scanty description, which does not help in the least to explain the nature of the changes which the sounds underwent in Greek and Latin ; yet surely this is the only reason for the insertion of a chapter on phonetics in such a book as that before us. The physical conditions of voice (p. 28, &c.) are not well given ; the first impression produced on reading the passage, and confirmed on the next page, is that Mr. Papillon means that all sounds—hard and soft alike—are produced by “voice,” i.e. breath modified by the chordæ vocales ; this impression is corrected, it is true, at p. 31, but a beginner would be confused ; then it is misleading to give “voiceless” (*ib.*) apparently as a translation of “tenues” ; and the explanation of ἐ ψιλόν as “E without the aspirate,” is palpably wrong ; in the table at p. 29 the Latin R is classed as the fricative sound ; yet the change of S to R is surely a strong argument that R was the trilled letter. The whole account of the vowels is jejune ; it should have been mentioned that there is reason to believe that η differed from ε, and ο from ο, in quality, not merely in quantity ; and the Sanskrit ī seems to be confounded with the full ah-sound. An Appendix follows, on the Greek and Latin alphabets ; the Latin part is good, but the Greek is unsatisfactory, because Kirchhoff's exhaustive little book has apparently not been used ; the differences of the Eastern and Western alphabets are ignored, even the different forms of Chi are unnoticed ; at p. 42 we have the queer hypothesis that the symbol H was originally a double E ; but Mr. Papillon tells us himself that the Greeks got their symbols, and H among them, from Phoenicia, and H was not a vowel in Phoenician. At p. 39 we are rightly told that the old explanation is now discredited, according to which A stood for an ox, B for a house, &c. ; but it would have been well to add (what is now sufficiently widely known, thanks to M. Lenormant) that A was an Egyptian corruption of what was once a drawing of an eagle, and that B was likewise at first a hieroglyph of a crane.

The fourth chapter deals with the changes of sound, both those that are universal in lan-

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guage and those specially found in Greek and Latin; for this chapter, use has been made (with all due acknowledgment) of Mr. Peile's book on Greek and Latin etymology. It may be noted that, at p. 56, reference is made to Corsen's doctrine of the effect of accent in Latin as to a conclusive authority, and to the summary given in Mr. Peile's first edition; but this doctrine is not now generally accepted, and it is controverted in Mr. Peile's third and fuller edition. Much may be learnt on this matter from Mr. A. J. Ellis, and especially from his paper in the *Transactions* of the Philological Society for 1874.

After a brief and clear chapter on word-formation, we reach the special matter of Mr. Papillon's book, the account of inflection in Greek and Latin. In this, there is naturally no novelty of treatment, but the facts are stated more fully and clearly than they have yet been in English. On some minor points, we should be disposed to differ from Mr. Papillon; and if we mention these and not the infinitely larger number on which we perfectly agree, we do so in the hope that he may think his view open to revision in a new edition. Thus, at p. 89, he speaks of roots as the "oldest elements in language," yet he elsewhere adopts the view that they are rather to be regarded as labels, binding together bundles of words akin in meaning, and, if this be so, it is quite possible that some suffixes may be as old as any roots that we have. At the same place, he distinguishes roots into primary, secondary, and tertiary. The third class has little claim to be marked off from the second, while the distinction in meaning which is sometimes found between the first and second deserves more notice than it receives. The account of gender (at p. 99, &c.) is very good. Much light has been thrown lately on this curious phenomenon of language; the distinction of sex appears so radical in thought that it is hard at first to believe that the linguistic forms which express it were not created for the purpose, that they at first had no such meaning, and were afterwards only tentatively and partially used, and never exclusively to mark this distinction.

At p. 111 is given Prof. Max Müller's vindication of the correctness of the term γενική πτωσίς to express the uses of the "genitive" case; no doubt the Latin term is a mistranslation; but, after all, the Greek term gives but one class of uses of the case—*i. e.*, such a use as "some kinds of birds," where the genitive denotes the genus; but, in such a phrase as "John's bird" the genitive specializes instead of generalizing. The real power of the genitive is not (as Prof. Max Müller says) to express the genus or kind, though it sometimes may do so; it only denotes that there is *some* relation between two things, and what that relation is must be supplied in every instance by the hearer or reader. At p. 150 is the old explanation of πόνημα (*verbum*) as the "word" *par excellence*. Yet πόνημα, as used by Plato, is clearly the whole predication; it then became restricted to the verb which expressed all or the main part of the predication. At p. 158 the old classification of Latin verbs is kept; but surely in a work of this sort verbs which are so different in their formation as *ari* and *amare*, *ne-re* and *mone-re*, *sci-re* and *audi-re*, ought not to be classed together on the ground of identity of the termination of

the base. At p. 168 different explanations are given of the middle personal suffixes *μαι*, *σαι*, *ται*: perhaps a still simpler one is to regard them as phonetic variations of *mi*, *si*, *ti*, lengthened forms of the active suffixes; just as in English many words spelt with *i*, which was originally pronounced as *ee*, are now sounded with the diphthong *ai*, *e. g.* mine, pride, desire, &c. At p. 190 we find that "dico and fido are analogous forms to τριβω"; the author is distinguishing qualitative from quantitative increase, and saying that the latter only is exhibited in Latin; but these are just the verbs where we know from inscriptions that qualitative increase (*deico*, *fido*) was found. At p. 194 we are told that we can "prove" the particular meaning of the suffix *-sco*. We doubt it, and believe it to have been originally indefinite in meaning, and afterwards partially restricted to inceptive verbs; the Sanskrit, which Mr. Papillon quotes, makes for this, as the suffix has no inceptive force in that language. At p. 230 the adverbial suffix *-θει* is made to correspond to Lat. *-tus* and Sk. *-tas*; but *-θει* certainly corresponds to Sk. *-dhas*; these suffixes must be divided into two groups.

Perhaps the greatest defect in the latter part of the work is the author's want of familiarity with the Greek dialects. The old division of four dialects—Ionic, Doric, Æolic, Attic—is still strangely adhered to; yet surely Ionic and Attic differ less than the Doric of Syracuse and of Cyrene, and not more than the Æolic of Lesbos and Boeotia. And in details there are many omissions and some errors. Thus, in the pronouns alone, the Doric acc. plur. *ἀγέ* is not given; the rare and rather doubtful *τε* is given as the Doric acc. sing. of the second person; while for the dative, *τείν* is given, but *τίν* is omitted. The very common Lesbian genitive - ablatives *ἐπεθέν* and *στέθέν* are also wanting. At p. 200 the Doric future suffix, *-σιο*, is not mentioned, though it would have helped the argument; and, at p. 211, by a slip, *δεῖδεν* instead of *δεῖδεν*, and *δεῖδε* instead of *δεῖδεν* are given as the Doric infinitive and indicative respectively. These may not be great matters, but they should not be found in a book which professes to teach a more exact knowledge of the Greek and Latin forms.

A Chronological and Geographical Introduction to the Life of Christ. By C. E. Caspari. From the original German Work, revised by the Author. Translated, with additional Notes, by M. J. Evans, B.A. (Edinburgh, Clark.)

THE purport of Caspari's work is mainly apologetic. As history and chronology, geography and topography, have been employed in assailing the authenticity of the Gospels and casting doubts on the facts of Christ's life, it is the object of the writer to reconcile all phenomena, apparently contradictory, relating to the time and place of the evangelical history. Hence it is merely the frame of a portrait of Jesus which is presented, not the portrait itself. Believing that the chronological and geographical element is important, Caspari seeks to investigate it in order to make the life of the great figure presented in the Gospels intelligible in its completeness. The task is a difficult one, as the author freely acknowledges;

but he has tried to treat the subject fully, handling the questions involved most carefully, and going back to the original sources, instead of trusting to second-hand accounts.

The work is divided into six parts: the chronological basis of Christ's history; His birth and childhood; the Sea of Galilee and its environs; and the three years of our Lord's public ministry. An Appendix of fifty pages, on the topography of Jerusalem, is subjoined.

Much learning is displayed. Though the matters have been treated of before, they have not been brought together and handled so clearly in any one book. Fulness of research and clearness of exposition speak favourably for the author's results. He puts old things in a new light, solves difficulties, reconciles contradictions, brings forth conclusions in a manner befitting the arduous theme. He has searched Hebrew sources in particular; whence the chapters on the Jewish Calendar and the principal epochs in the life of King Herod are valuable summaries of information.

With all its learning and suggestiveness, the work is not satisfactory, as might be expected from the one-sided aim of its author. It presupposes or implies opinions about the Gospels which have been combated, if not refuted. The old propensity to harmonizing is conspicuous throughout; and the fourth Gospel is again brought into a continuous narrative constructed out of the Synoptists. The evangelical reports are accepted as literal history; and duplicates of the same occurrence are taken as distinct. The tendency of the book is retrograde, and the author tries to rehabilitate a mode of looking at the Gospels which criticism has set aside. The following extract shows the basis on which Prof. Caspari proceeds:

"The Gospel of Mark appears to us by no means to be, as has long been asserted, a meagre epitome drawn from the first and third Gospels; but an original work, composed by Mark under the personal oversight of the Apostle Peter, and describing the labours of Christ during the last year of His life, so far as Peter was personally an eye-witness thereof. It is an error fatal to the right understanding of the Gospel history, to take one's start from the presupposition that all the Apostles were wont, during the whole period of the public ministry of Christ, from beginning to end, constantly and everywhere to accompany the Lord. This is true, with important exceptions, only of the last year, but by no means of the earlier period. Each of the Apostles returned, after an often brief intercourse with Jesus, again to his town and to his social calling. Peter, in particular, followed the Lord when He was in Galilee, and remained in Bethsaida when Jesus repaired to Judea; for to Jerusalem he accompanied Him only at the last Passover. Since, then, he related to his companion and assistant, Mark, only that which he had seen and heard, the scene of the events narrated by this Evangelist must necessarily be confined to Galilee. So soon as we regard the Gospel of Mark as an original work, we can explain its relation to the Gospel of Matthew only on the supposition that the author of this latter took Mark's Gospel as the basis and framework within which to group his own collection of the discourses of Jesus. This might well be the case, since Matthew was in the same position with Peter, and like him, followed Jesus only in Galilee. Luke, who wrote later, would take these two previous works, which rested on apostolic authority, as the basis of his own history; but at the same time would enlarge, where it was necessary, the framework too narrow for the material he had collected. The Apostle John, on the other hand, was of Jeru-

salem, where he was known, and had his own house; he first became acquainted with the Saviour at the Sea of Gennesareth, then accompanied Him to Jerusalem, and there remained and dwelt, accompanying Jesus only when He was in Judea. Thus is the fact perfectly explained, that the narratives of this Evangelist—who relates only what he has himself seen and heard—have almost exclusively Judea as their scene. The life of Christ is nothing better than one-sided and fragmentary, so long as we confine ourselves either to the Synoptics or to John. We obtain a harmonious whole only when we allow these sources to blend the one with the other. The great thing is to find the certain points of connexion between them. The Four Evangelists agree in making the public ministry of Christ begin from the baptism of John. Then each one goes his way, until all meet together again in the account—common to them all—of the miraculous feeding of the five thousand. From this point they deviate from each other again, until they all meet once more in the history of the Lord's passion, which all record in common."

We do not agree with the fashionable hypothesis that St. Mark's was the earliest Gospel, but hold it to have been made out of St. Matthew's and St. Luke's. As to St. John's, it is unique, and cannot be interwoven with the other three without force. It will naturally be expected that such difficult problems as the time of Christ's suffering, the history of the resurrection, the place of Jesus's birth according to Matthew and Luke, the census made by Quirinus, and such like, are managed artificially. They have been already disposed of, but not in Caspari's fashion. Here and elsewhere his criticisms and results are far from commanding themselves to the lover of truth. With great self complacency the author considers the accounts of the four Gospels singly respecting the day of the Lord's death, and finds each testifying to the fourteenth of Nisan. Yet critics quite as orthodox, for example Ebrard, admit that the fourth Gospel does not agree with the Synoptists in this respect, since it represents the fourteenth of Nisan as the passion day, whereas the latter presuppose the fifteenth. A ready subterfuge is at hand in the case of insuperable perplexities, as in the reconciliation of John xix. 14 and Mark xv. 25, where we are told that the Greek word *τριτη* in the latter "must be spurious, even though all the MSS. were unanimous in giving this reading."

Starting with the supposition that the fourth Gospel was written by John the Apostle, Caspari holds that he relates only what he saw and heard. Accordingly, he makes him present at the conversation of Jesus with Nicodemus; for it was held in John's house! In like manner, he is inclined to think that the same apostle may have heard the Lord's conversation with Pilate (John xviii. 33, &c.), having entered into the Praetorium, which the Jews would not at the time, lest they should be defiled.

The census of Quirinus is most inadequately treated. Caspari prefers the erroneous rendering, "This census was that immediately preceding the census of Quirinus" (Luke ii. 1-4), arguing that a Roman census embracing the land of Judæa before the well-known one of Quirinus, A.D. 6, is meant by the evangelist. The subject is perverted, and the real contradiction slurred over. The translator's note referring to Zumpt's views is equally misleading. He does not see where Zumpt exactly fails to meet the case. It is

possible that Quirinus may have been governor of Syria twice, as has been inferred by Sanclemente and other scholars from the Tiburtine inscription, i.e., in 751-752, as well as in 759; but the evangelist puts the census and the birth of Jesus in the lifetime of Herod and while Quirinus was governor. Now Herod died 750, and Quintilius Varus was governor of Syria from 748. How then could the census mentioned by Luke fall out in 751-752, under Quirinus?

The translation is well executed: but the preface and notes which are added to the original might have been dispensed with. They are pretentious and valueless, having the appearance of displaying reading and knowledge on the part of the translator. The intrusion of such additional matter into German works cannot be commended. Why should remarks taken from common English books of a certain type be adduced? We could well have spared the reference to Bishop Ellicott's 'Life of our Lord,' to Canon Tristram, Mr. Macgregor, Thomson's 'The Land and the Book,' and Baedeker. In one instance at least, an erroneous statement in the text is supplemented by another in the note, both arising out of a reconciling tendency. Caspari says, that the aorist participle is often used in the sense of the future, and translates *ἀντεῖλαντος τοῦ ηλίου* in Mark xvi. 2, "When the sun was about to rise"; to which the translator adds, "The aorist does not here denote the actual phenomenon, but is, as remarked by Ellicott, to be regarded only as a general definition of time." Both statements are alike opposed to grammar.

The Balearic Islands. By Charles Toll Bidwell. (Sampson Low & Co.)

THE UNCOMMERCIAL TRAVELLER who complains that in every nook and corner of civilized Europe he is hustled by hordes of hurrying tourists may, in the hills, valleys, cities, and villages of the Balearic Islands, find quiet, and the remnants of an ancient civilization, while he will have no reason to fear brigands and caravanserai cormorants. It is true that there appears to be but little of value to steal, and that the hotel is but a posada of the primitive Iberian type, where you meet strange travellers who carry their wardrobes upon their persons, and have a greater liking for tobacco and garlic than soap and water. But Englishmen are well received, for the English occupation of Minorca, extending from 1708 to 1756, and, again, from 1763 to 1782, and from 1798 to 1802, when the island was ceded to Spain, seems to have left a traditional impression in favour of England among the present inhabitants.

Mr. Bidwell, availing himself of the opportunities his position gives him, has collected much valuable material of a statistical character, and having consulted all the authorities (such as Dameto Mut, &c.) extant, and being evidently master of Castilian as well as the Balearic patois, has given us historical data of some value. He, however, appears to be unaware of the fact that, in 1716, there appeared 'The Ancient and Modern History of the Balearick Islands, translated from the original Spanish,' by a certain Mr. Colin Campbell, who, in his Preface, states that "the original was writ in two volumes: the first by Doctor Juan Dameto, historiographer of Majorca;

the second by Major Vicente Mut, engineer and historiographer of the same island." This Campbell epitome embraces both history and legend, the latter rather highly seasoned, as the following extract demonstrates:—

"The genius and nature of a people, according to the Platonists, has its origine (*sic*) from and dependence upon three principal causes: first, from the stars and other celestial influences; secondly, from the temperament of the air and fruits of the earth; thirdly, from education and improvements from art: as to the first Scorpio has the dominion of these islands, from which the natives must be animated with singular courage; for the air it is much the same with that of the maritime parts of Spain, and therefore, as Aristotle observes, it is apt to produce subtle and acute wits; as to the last of education we have no reason to envy other nations, there being so many schools here where all the arts and sciences are carefully taught."

Evidently Dameto, in 1654, was well satisfied with the school-board of the period. Again:—

"One of the many Alfonsoes of Spain is said to have asked a learned traveller which cities in his dominions contained those elements that would enable a man to pass his life most agreeably, and received for reply, Majorca, Seville, and Valencia, placing Majorca first."

Wealread that in 1422 the island is alluded to by the King, in a royal decree, as "very notable, very highly favoured, and rich, and a precious pearl amongst his dominions." Let us hope a more precious pearl than that of the Antilles discovered by Columbus is proving to be at present to his royal successor. In spite of, at times, some slight drawbacks of climate, the Balearic Islands would seem to be a most agreeable and safe residence; the security of property appears to be complete, and the householder locks his door on the outside, and leaves the key in the lock while he tills his farm or visits his friends. An old chronicler remarks, "This countrey does not produce wild beasts, such as lions, wolves, foxes, and boars, but it is infested with some other no less noxious creatures"; but what these noxious creatures were we are not informed. According to Mr. Bidwell, they are male and female domestics. It is to be feared that the general reader will find the statistical chapters dry and uninteresting; but the sketches, pictures, and glimpses of Majorcan life, as well as the descriptions of scenery, will be found quite the reverse. Chapter 8, which treats of courtship and marriage, is full of charming little bits of feminine manners and customs. The law of compulsory civil marriage passed in 1870 seems to be distasteful to the majority of the Majorcans, who systematically evade its provisions save where property would be in peril if neglected. The wooing in Majorca is, so far as the humbler classes are concerned, *sui generis*. There it is perpetually leap year, and the rule is for Phyllis to court Damon to the bitter or dulcet end, as the case may be. An engagement in the more aristocratic circles is a serious and formal business, and, if parents and guardians prove agreeable, the course of true love is smooth enough; but in those cases where they do not, the bride is "robada," or robbed, which our author explains thus:—

"A young lady is said to be robbed when the lover who aspires to her hand and heart marries her without the consent and countenance of her guardians, and the circumstance actually occurs often enough to make all parties interested in

such procedure. The still monarch but in the next takes easy making Spain injuries cons break creative less Hard memory in the of love account to stay at home length mas lantral sweep. Majorca's prosperity force. The Society we the more for the novel Celtic and "Anty Ra. Ba and book the fallen volume these Bidw to us. A H. The A. co. THE plen bew which as t with rules

such matters quite accustomed to this mode of procedure."

The "blue blood" which came over with the Conqueror (James the First, of Aragon) still carries its head high above the common herd. These families are not numerous, but some few still exist who have remained in the island since the King of Aragon annexed it. No action for breach of promise ever takes place, and it would probably not be easy to bring a recalcitrant lover to book, and make him pay for his "change of mind." The Spaniard scorns a pecuniary recompense for injured honour or damaged matrimonial aspirations. This may be accepted as the logical consequence of a perpetual leap year; the breach being on the lady's side, the male creature is as mercilessly "sacked" as a faithless denizen of the seraglio in the days of Haroun Alraschid. Occasionally a male member of the aristocracy is "robbed," and in these cases the culprit is some dainty damsel of low degree.

In the Island of Iviça the popular emblem of love is gunpowder, and the most brilliant accomplishment a young damsel can display is to stand without flinching while her lover fires at her legs, and which often assume after a lengthy courtship the appearance of a Christmas plum-pudding; in the other islands gallantry displays itself by the usual offerings of sweetmeats; in Iviça the tribute is gunpowder.

Majorca would appear to be the paradise of servant girls, for not only are "followers" allowed, but stipulated for, and Sundays and feast-days claimed as a right for a turn on the Alameda with their lovers. A comic song upon the miseries of "servant-galism" in the Majorcan dialect is funny, but we suspect the prose translation fails to give the epigrammatic force of the original.

The chapters on "Life in the Country," "Social Life, Manners, and Customs of Society," are also worth perusing, and will, we think, tend to make these charming islands more widely known as a new camping-ground for those in quest of quiet enjoyment and novel sensation. We find no mention of the Celtic remains, which are said to be numerous and interesting, and are fully treated of in "Antiguedades Célticas," by Dr. Juan Ramis y Ramis (Mahon, 1818).

Balearic literature in English is limited, and with the exception of Mr. Campbell's book in 1716, and that of Mr. Dodd in 1862, the present work is the only one which has fallen under our notice. There was room for a volume upon the manners and customs of these somewhat primitive islanders, and Mr. Bidwell may fairly claim to have given it to us.

A Handy-book of Labour Laws. By George Howell. (Foster.)

The Conflict between Capital and Labour. By Albert S. Bolles. (Philadelphia, Lippincott & Co.)

THESE two books are in many ways complementary to one another. Mr. Bolles bewails the unreasonable obstinacy with which workmen are apt to regard employers as their natural enemies, and enumerates, with something like a sigh of despair, the rules which still prevail in many trade-unions for making work, limiting the number of

apprentices, for prohibiting "chasing" and piece-work. Such rules he regards as proofs that workmen have not yet seized the fundamental truth that the interests of capital and labour are identical. He speaks of his own work as one treating of "trade-unions, their evils, their working, and what may be expected of them in the future." He sees in the mind of the workman, and in the spirit of the rules of almost every trade-union, the assumption that the capitalist is "a vampire feeding on the blood" of the labouring classes. It is impossible to deny that something like this feeling really exists; but, however much it may be deplored, it is only fair to trace it to its real source, and this, we think, will be readily discovered by the most cursory perusal of Mr. George Howell's "Handy-book of Labour Laws." This book is described on its title-page as a "popular Guide" to the various Acts of Parliament which have been passed since 1868 to amend the law relating to trade-unions and to contracts between workmen and employers. It will not be overlooked by the political student that each one of these Acts of Parliament, which Mr. Howell collectively styles the charter of the social and industrial freedom of the working classes, was carried subsequently to the passing of the measure of political enfranchisement in 1867. Previous to this extension of the Parliamentary suffrage, the legislative position of trade-unions was, speaking roughly, in the hands of the employers of labour. They used the power which they thus possessed in a manner little calculated to instil in the mind of the workman the belief, the absence of which Mr. Bolles so much deplores, that the interests of capital and labour are absolutely identical. Prior to 1868 trade-unions were illegal associations, their members were liable to prosecution for conspiracy, special penal laws existed affecting workmen only; breach of contract of service on the part of workmen was treated as a criminal offence, whereas on the part of the employer it was treated as a civil offence. The legislative position of trade-unions prior to the Act of 1871 may be gathered from the fact that Sections 2 and 3 of that Act declare that trade-unions are neither criminal nor unlawful for civil purposes; that Section 7 empowers trade-unions to hold land, buildings, and other property; and that Sections 9, 11, and 12 provide for the prosecution of trustees or other officers of the union in case of their fraudulently disposing of the funds or other property of the union. That any one of the provisions contained in these clauses should have been needed in the year 1871 throws some light on the unsatisfactory relations between capital and labour, and goes a long way to explain the bitter feeling of enmity which still exists in the minds of workmen, prompting them to retaliatory measures whenever they are in the position to enforce them.

Mr. Howell's book is likely to be highly useful to the numerous class of persons who, without any legal training, are anxious to know the bearing of recent legislation on the labour question. It is not a text-book for lawyers, but a guide-book for workmen and for all interested in workmen's questions. His plan is to give a "translation" (if the expression may be allowed) into the language

of every-day life of each of the Acts with which his book deals. He does this, section by section, in a very complete way. He also points out as he goes along where the bearing of various sections is modified by other Acts, to which he gives a brief reference; and after the translation he gives the text of the Act itself. From the close of his Preface he confines himself entirely to a plain statement of the existing laws, and allows himself no comments, and gives vent to no expression of opinion. It is not until nearly the end of the book, where Mr. Howell inserts in an appendix a "Digest of the Labour Laws," by Mr. Henry Crompton, that we come across a spark of personal feeling or of bias on the side of the workman. Mr. Crompton allows himself the luxury of applying the epithet "obnoxious" to two Acts, now repealed, which were obviously unjust to workmen. No such display of feeling creeps into Mr. Howell's pages.

Mr. Howell's reticence and self-restraint tempt us to wish that Mr. Bolles had manifested a similar inclination to confine himself to a plain narration of facts. It is true that he promises in his Preface to indulge in no theories or fanciful speculations, and that he professes to offer towards the solution of the labour question nothing but practical information. So far as he remembers this promise his book is both readable and instructive; but, unfortunately, he occasionally wanders, especially in chapter IV., "The Payment of Labour," far indeed from the ideal which he sets before himself and his readers in the Preface. This chapter opens badly with an attempt to bridge over the differences between capital and labour by a new definition of the word "capital." "Capital," Mr. Bolles tells us, "is labour saved—nothing more"; therefore the conflict between capital and labour is a conflict "of the labourer with the labourer, after all." Every one knows what great things the Prime Minister expects to do with the word "Empress." Mr. Bolles must be a disciple of Mr. Disraeli, since he seems to think that a new definition will have so healing an influence on the wounds received in the strife between capital and labour. It is surely a revival of the rose-water plan of surgery to suggest such a remedy for such a disease. The greater part of this chapter is occupied by an abstract metaphysical argument on the obligation which the capitalist is under to employ labour. Men have no right, it is argued, to let their capital lie idle; they are bound to employ labour, either directly or indirectly, and, if they refuse to do this, the State ought to step in and compel them to employ their wealth productively. We do not know what Mr. Bolles's opinion would be upon the moral right of a capitalist to lend his wealth to a foreign Government to carry on a destructive war. If the State ought to interfere to compel him to employ his wealth productively, so much the more we imagine ought it to interfere to prevent him from employing it destructively. The confusion of thought in which this discussion involves the author is evident from the following sentence:—

"So the practical conclusion is, if people maintained the right to do what they pleased with their property, and chose to do nothing with it, the State, for the purpose of self-protection, would be compelled to take it all and employ it where-

ever feasible. It cannot be right, then, that the owner of property has an absolute right to do with it according to his own pleasure. His tenure of anything is conditioned upon his employment of it in reproduction or exchange."

It is evident that the case supposed to exist in this sentence is one wherein the owners of capital, generally, refused to employ their wealth productively; in no other case would the very existence of the State be threatened, or the plea of self-protection valid. But in this case it becomes clear that the words we have italicized, "people" and "the State," are convertible terms to express the same persons, first in their private, and secondly in their public capacity. The people are the State, and if the people will not or cannot employ their wealth productively the State will not be able to do so. But, after all, this disquisition is a mere waste of words: self-interest, not abstract right, either on the part of the State or of the people, is the real guarantee that owners of property will continue to employ their wealth to the greatest common advantage. The State would cease to exist, if its citizens declined to employ labour! Very true. The State would also cease to exist if its citizens declined to eat and drink. The one fact is as useful in establishing a new principle in legislation as the other.

So far from not introducing new theories and fanciful speculations, a considerable part of Mr. Bolles's book bristles with them; as, for instance, where he urges that wages ought to be fixed at a "reasonable rate," and commodities sold at a "reasonable price."

"If the corn crop is less this year, the price should not be increased, except to require people to practise economy, or for some other good reason. If labourers are plentiful, let them be paid as much; if they are scarce, let them work for the old prices. Let no advantage be taken of unnatural, artificial, or forced conditions, and all will be well" (p. 86).

It seems to have occurred to Mr. Bolles as an after-thought that some differences of opinion between the buyer and seller might arise as to what constitutes the "reasonable price" for any commodity, or between employers and workmen as to the sum of money which, at any particular time, would form the "reasonable rate of wages." But he offers no suggestion for the solution of the difficulty, for we cannot regard a recapitulation of some of the causes which Adam Smith mentions as producing different rates of wages in different employments, as any real contribution towards the solving of the question, "What is a reasonable rate of wages?"

It is now almost hopeless to eradicate the common error that the "Commune" of Paris was founded on socialistic principles. However, the mistake of charging the Commune with socialism, or socialism with having produced the Commune, having been made by writers such as Nordhoff and Kaufmann, who have made a special study of socialistic experiments, it is not surprising that Mr. Bolles falls into the same error. It would, however, be unfair to represent as characteristic of the entire book the passages we have selected for criticism. The third chapter contains a useful and interesting, although too brief, survey of the main features of the condition of the labouring classes in the principal European countries and in the United States; and this

part of the work is rendered still more useful by an Appendix, giving tables of the actual wages paid in a series of years for different kinds of work in Württemberg, Austria, Moscow, Switzerland, and Massachusetts. In most instances, the information which Mr. Bolles has thus industrially gathered together is supplemented by tables showing the prices of provisions in the several times and countries to which the wages-table refers. This feature alone renders Mr. Bolles's book a useful addition to Mr. Brassey's "Work and Wages": we could wish the book had been confined to a simple narration of facts, for it is sufficiently evident, from the passages we have quoted, that when Mr. Bolles begins to generalize he very quickly gets out of his depth. As Mrs. Grandcourt says to Lush in the last number of "Daniel Deronda," "Say what you have to say without apologizing"; so we would venture to say to Mr. Bolles, if he is contemplating another book, "Give us what facts you can collect, but do not generalize from them."

NOVELS OF THE WEEK.

As Long as She Lived. By F. W. Robinson. 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

Gilmory. By Phoebe Allen. 3 vols. (Samuel Tinsley.)

The characters of "As Long as She Lived," though somewhat of the usual Robinsonian texture, are vigorously given. And there is a new development of humour in the book, which we should scarcely have expected from so practised a writer; for it is as an extremely realistic painter, or rather as a photographer, of the London working-man that Mr. Robinson has gained a name here, and something like fame in America. In this capacity, and as a painter of the London "street Arab," he has perhaps no living equal. In saying this we are not at all forgetting the claims of the other "poor-life novelists," such as Mr. Greenwood and Mr. Farjeon, for instance,—each of whom has inherited some of Dickens's characteristics. The wide and widening popularity of this class of story-tellers in this country, and more especially in America, makes it necessary that we should, sooner or later, say something upon the subject. And, as our novelists seem to think it unfair that reviewers should rob their books of their bloom by telling their plots, we will, instead of thus vexing Mr. Robinson, seize the present occasion for saying a few words upon a class of fiction which is at least as important as any other. While Mr. Robinson and Mr. Greenwood have succeeded to something of that mastery over the realism of accessories, and of the mere externals of character, which Dickens has made his own, but which he himself learned from Defoe, they have sought, besides, an inner truthfulness of characterization, according to the lights within them, which Dickens,—whose quest was not the truthful at all, but the striking,—did not even seek, apparently. Mr. Farjeon, on the other hand,—who, with scarcely any of Dickens's intellectual gifts, seems to be endowed with more of the Dickens temperament than any other,—has pursued, at all costs, the striking,—pursued it to a monstrous and exaggerated extreme, such as Dickens, even in his worst moods, would never have reached, as in that scene in

"London's Heart" where, in order to show that railway porters are overworked and get sleepy, he makes his porter-hero fall, night after night, so dead asleep as he is mounting the stairs to go to bed that nothing can rouse him. And this difference between the "poor-life novelists" we have selected as representatives of the class is really so great—implying so fundamental a variance in their very conceptions of what are the principles of narrative art—that, of the three, Mr. Robinson and Mr. Greenwood only are comparable with each other. And even when we come to closely compare Mr. Robinson and Mr. Greenwood, we find some differences that are almost as essential as those between Mr. Farjeon and themselves. While Mr. Greenwood, for instance, relies largely upon minute descriptions of accessories for his effects, Mr. Robinson derives scarcely any of his from this verbal scene-painting,—his method being more entirely dramatic (in the narrowest critical sense of that word) and less scenic than that of any other English story-teller. He hurries eagerly over his scene-painting—paints his picture, or fails to paint it, as the case may be, in fewest words, and seizes upon the characters themselves, who at once begin telling their own stories in their own words. Indeed, the purely dramatic method of telling a story by dialogue—invented by Sir Walter Scott, and followed up by Mr. Dickens—has been carried as far as is at all practicable by Mr. Robinson; and those who, on the publication of "Jane Cameron," instituted a comparison between this writer and Defoe forgot the enormous difference between their methods of telling a story. Even "Jane Cameron"—which was almost universally taken to be a genuine biography—owed its illusion not to the power of cumulative detail, but to the vigorous realism of the few accessories given—with the dramatic method, which the writer learnt from Dickens super-added. Yet, very likely, Mr. Robinson—though from circumstances he has adopted the dramatic method of Dickens—is, by temperament, more akin to Defoe. Now, the difference between Defoe and Dickens is one absolutely of kind. Its nature has been admirably suggested by Dickens himself. "Is it not wonderful," he said once to Landor and another, "that one of the most popular books on earth, 'Robinson Crusoe,' has absolutely nothing in it to cause any one to laugh or cry?" Here is the point exactly. While Defoe seeks illusion as the "be-all and end-all" of narrative art, Dickens seeks illusion as a means of "making people laugh or cry." Defoe would have been as much amazed to hear that the first function of the novelist is to "make people laugh or cry," as to have been told by Joubert that "Fiction has no business to exist unless it is more beautiful than reality." Imitation of reality alone was what he sought. His object was, like that of Edgar Poe, to "lie like truth." So that he painted as truthfully as possible the picture he had set himself to paint,—what was it to the historian of the "Plague," and the describer of the ghost that appeared to Mrs. Veal, whether the picture was a beautiful or not?—whether it was a pathetic or a humorous one or not? "It is like reading evidence in a court of justice," says Lamb. Defoe would have been delighted at the criticism. But Dickens is the very opposite of this. He not only writes with a purpose—ethical, humorous, aesthetic, or whatnot, but he takes care to let you see that he so writes. Between these

two schools of narrative art, Mr. Robinson oscillates. In one novel, as in 'Jane Cameron,' he is as realistic,—as unideal,—as Defoe himself; in another, as in the one before us, he is as ideal as Dickens or Bret Harte. Whether the self-abnegation of Mabel, the American girl,—her obliviousness of the value of twenty thousand pounds,—is possible in America (where, if we are to believe Mr. Bret Harte, a street-walker will starve herself to death in the snow in order that two strangers shall be enabled to live and love), such a condition of saintly renunciation is impossible in England,—except, to be sure, the England of Mr. Dickens and Mr. Farjeon. Once, Mr. Robinson struck the happy medium between the ideal and the unideal in fiction. That was in 'No Church,'—a beautiful story of the industrial classes, which we are glad to see has been stereotyped, and should be read by every one. The true artist,—let us assure these writers,—is not he who paints exactly what he sees, nor he whose sentimental, humorous, aesthetic, or ethical purpose is obtrusively apparent; but he who, while really fashioning his characters out of broad general elements,—from universal types of humanity,—at the same time deceives us into mistaking these characters for real biographies—deceives us by appearing (from his mastery over the "properties" of the fictionist) to be drawing from particulars—from peculiar individual traits—instead of from generalities,—and especially by never obtruding, but rather by hiding away from us, all sentimental, humorous, aesthetic, or ethical purposes.

'Gilmory' is a rather pleasant though colourless little story. It is not wanting in exciting incidents, if they were all that is necessary to create interest; but there is a lack of individuality about the characters, and we seem to know so little of them that we scarcely care whether they escape safe out of their difficulties or not. The time in which the story opens is 1741, and of course "the '45" threatens in the distance. Miss Allen is probably a beginner, and in that case (and indeed in any case) was unwise in giving herself the unnecessary difficulty of telling a story of events which are supposed not to have taken place in her own lifetime. To succeed in such a task an author must not only have a vivid imagination, but must be thoroughly master of that kind of history which is the most difficult to learn, the intimate history of the people at the chosen period. It is hard enough to take a story from actual history and work it into a romance, but it requires even more skill to invent a plot suitable to a particular place at a particular time, and then to make consistent characters and avoid collisions with well known facts. If famous characters in history are introduced, the time and place will, to some extent, take care of themselves. When we see a picture of a saint with a lamb we do not stop to examine whether the background really represents a wilderness or even to look for the locusts and wild honey. But it requires all the careful research and all the genius of a Leighton (besides a little descriptive note in the Catalogue) to put before us a religious procession at Thebes. Mistakes in details in the former case would not materially affect the truth and force of the picture; in the latter, they would serve to confuse it altogether. Of course there are plenty of simple little stories which might in the main belong to one time as well as another, and in

that case it might be urged that there is no harm in choosing the year 1745 rather than 1875. But there is an obvious advantage in choosing the present, because consistency is thus obtained without effort. Descending to 'Gilmory' again, there is really no reason why the persons should be supposed to act and talk a hundred years ago, and it is only by the occasional mention of the date that we are reminded that the story is not one of everyday life. The incidents, it is true, are not very probable, and perhaps they may be thought to gain truth by having happened long ago. If Miss Allen wishes to write another story of bygone times, we should advise her to study 'Esmond' and, say, 'The Fortunes of Nigel.'

MINOR POETS.

The Bird and the Bell. By C. P. Cranch. (Boston, U.S., Osgood.)

Songs Now and Then. By T. Ashe. (Bell & Sons.)

Poems. By Emily Pfeiffer. (Strahan.)

Monacella. By Agnes Stonehewer. (H. S. King.)

Cesar in Egypt, and other Poems. By Joseph Ellis. (Pickering.)

Love's Trilogy. By Thomas Sinclair. (Trübner & Co.)

MR. CRANCH'S verses, like most of those which reach us from America, take a good place in the less ambitious class of poetry. His ideas, if they cannot lay claim to any striking originality, are, for the most part, well expressed, and his verse runs pleasantly enough. Now and then he stumbles upon a rather felicitous rhyme, as

Be this thy love, thy toll, thy high ambition,
To tread the path of Raphael, Claude, and Titian;
and, in one piece, headed "To Louis Napoleon," he falls to a level of prosiness only to be matched among University prize poems. There is an irresistible suggestion of the Senate House and the Sheldonian Theatre in the last couplets:—

While downward sank his star, unmourned of all
Who hail the nation's rise, the usurper's fall;
Till death has swept away the last frail chance
That cheered the friends of tyranny in France;

but these are exceptions. The lines to "J. R. L. on his Fiftieth Birthday" are of the best kind of occasional verses, and worthy of their subject; and in some of the more serious pieces there is no lack of thought. The introductory sonnet is, perhaps, the best in the book, and shows that Mr. Cranch has grasped the idea of the sonnet more than would appear from his other attempts in the same line.

Some of Mr. Ashe's poems are pretty; none calls for any special remark. He seems to have an easy knack of recording his impressions in verse, without offending either our taste or our ear. We would suggest that in another edition, should such be called for, the four or five little pieces grouped under the name of "A New Alexis," should be omitted, as savouring a little too much of a kind of sentiment which we are inclined to associate more with ancient Athens than with modern England. All the world has not read the 'Phaedrus,' nor is it likely that Lysis can profitably be revived in the British school-boy.

Mrs. Pfeiffer seems to us to write "invitā Minervā." She gets hold of something like an idea, perhaps, now and then; but her words do not come readily, and she is driven to awkward shifts.

I came to know that a gate of pearl
Open'd and shut with a golden key,
And to feel a glory which, whorl on whorl,
As a shell, was o'erflowing with psalmody.

is an instance of what we mean. The words italicized are obviously put in, a far-fetched simile, for the sake of a rhyme to "pearl," which is a bad one when it is found. Then what is the meaning, in another poem, of "the rath and bitter sweetness of the peach"? Has Mrs. Pfeiffer the least notion of what "rath" means? And just afterwards, why does she write "ayont" for "beyond"; and,

elsewhere, why "hypocrene" and "Cyclop"? "I see the Bridegroom, He, the Lord, the Sun, step forth" is bad grammar; and "t'wards" is a horrible vulgarism. When the reader sees such signs of deficient perception as these, he hardly cares to look further. Form is not everything, doubtless; but life is short, and would-be poets must not blame us if, finding them wanting in the rudiments of their art, people decline to spend their time in searching for other merits, which, after all, may not exist. The four sonnets "To Nature" strike us as, on the whole, the best pieces in the book.

'Monacella' is a faint—a very faint—echo of 'The Idylls of the King.' We should advise Miss Stonehewer to testify her admiration of Mr. Tennyson in future by some other method than "the sincerest form of flattery."

It is impossible to regard either Mr. Ellis's volume or Mr. Sinclair's as at all a valuable addition to modern poetical literature. Mr. Ellis would seem, like many others, to have a good appreciation of fit subjects for poetry, but an utter incapacity of expressing himself in true poetical form. The relations between Caesar and Cleopatra doubtless offer material in plenty for a narrative poem; but a satisfactory use of that material can hardly be expected from a writer who can be guilty of such lines as these:—

How pitiless war!
Young Ptolemaeus, mustering horse and foot,
Marched to the Delta, fronted Mithridates
("Delta" as like that letter circumscribed,
A fertile plain, too fair for battle-field!),
And, in the first encounters, had the worst.
Yet did the balance tremble; the Egyptian
Is rich resource, and strength numerical.
This Cesar knew, and, with profound intent,
(Their army gone, their fleet, too, on the Nile,
To aid their army), sped, in strength, by sea,
And, with alight hindrance, added troops to join
His conditor,—superadding Cesar!
Against Egyptian, Roman, arm to arm,
The stake tremendous, and the issue final.

This is a fair example of Mr. Ellis's descriptive style. Nor is he much happier in didactic passages. The following is from a kind of lecture which Cleopatra delivers to Cesar before the house of an early Egyptian king:—

It is not virtue to keep safe oneself,
Boasting as "good" what self alone affects,
No pain endured for other than oneself,
Good let alone lest it should harm oneself,—
As virtue claiming merely not to do
Some things, which, being done, were hurt to none,
Or, left undone, saved not a pang or tear;
Nor is it virtue proudly to refrain
From things whence to temper does not tend,
Or, wishing which, to act exceeds our wit,
Or whereunto our boldness does not mount!

but this is enough of a moral discourse, very remarkable no doubt in the mouth of the speaker, but otherwise commonplace enough, and certainly not fulfilling the conditions laid down by the Horatian maxim as alone justifying commonplace. One more example will show that Mr. Ellis is not more felicitous in lyric passages. An Egyptian girl sings an ode to Cesar, in which these stanzas occur:—

Behemoth, Crocodile,
All Fish that swim in Nile,
Ichneumon, and Reptile,—
Glory to Cesar.
Ibis, and Birds that sing,
Eagle with soaring wing,
By tune or plumage bring,—
Glory to Cesar.
Butterfly, Scarabaeus
(That doth from evil free us),
All living things that see us,—
Glory to Cesar!

Of Mr. Ellis's other poems, 'Costanza' is a story from Boccaccio, not improved in the present version. 'Columbus at Seville' is a monologue, which makes us think how much better Mr. Browning would have done it; and the others are short pieces and sonnets. All have the same fault of extreme baldness in expression, which is all the more annoying when, as in the present instance, it does not arise from want of the poetical sense, but from sheer inability to work in the only medium by which the poetical sense can impart its conceptions to others, namely, human language.

With regard to Mr. Sinclair, we must confess that we are not more competent to give any opinion on the question, whether he possesses the

poetical sense or not, than we should be if he wrote in the language of New Guinea. We could hardly have imagined that English words in apparently grammatical, or nearly grammatical, sequence could have been so absolutely devoid of meaning to us:—

Have I been groping in the fruitless dark,
Lured by Song's sirens through weird witching halls;
And hast thou found me, O my love, where calls
Deep unto deep of misery—where hate
Such spirits strayed, by trembling hearts, the bark
Of dogs, with hanging fleshy mouths, fierce thralls
To him who rules the depth which Mind appals;
And wilt thou bring me back where joyous lark
Shakes down tense crystal notes of love to kin,
That I, too, more from Love may never err,
Fair queen of that bright kingdom we can win;
And wilt thou cut the bands, dear Severer,
Which harshly bind as I were slave to sin,
That I may clasp my soul's deliverer?

A particular "note" of this school of poetry is a rooted dislike of full stops, with the result to the reader of a kind of choking sensation, as if more food was being forced down his throat than he can swallow at once, and no respite allowed between the several mouthfuls. When the food is further so difficult of solution as what has been quoted, regard for his organs of mental assimilation must be enough to excuse any one from trying to take in very much of it. Further on we come to a sort of stage direction in a poem of a somewhat dramatic character—"Anonyma's world at noon, Shaggy hapless groupings." What the last three words signify where they stand we have not a notion, but they do not seem badly descriptive of the way in which words have been combined in 'Love's Trilogy.'

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

MR. STORMONT has made a fairly useful attempt to systematize the chief difficulties of English orthography in a little book which he entitles *English Spellings and Spelling Rules* (W. P. Nimm). But his § XXVI he is obliged to head thus, "There are various other spellings which create difficulties, but all such may be studied more profitably from the pages of a dictionary. Some of these difficulties are indicated in the following Lists." Also he spells some words after the United States, and not the English custom, as "armorier, armory" (p. 85, col. 2), for "armourer, armoury." In his list of common foreign words respect for pronunciation by Englishmen, we find "diligence, dil'-y zhāngs, a French stage-coach; croupier, kroo-pēr, at a public dinner, one who sits at the foot of the table; denouement, dē nō-mēng, the winding up; the final scene." Among the 'Exercises for Dictation' are part of the *Times* comment on Mr. Lowe's speech about the title of Empress of India, at Retford (p. 109), and Mr. Lowe's apology for it (p. 115), with other newspaper extracts that make us question Mr. Stormonth's taste and judgment.

MESSRS. LONGMANS have published the guide to *Pontresina and its Neighbourhood*, by Dr. J. M. Ludwig, resident physician at Pontresina, which we announced some time ago, and of which Mr. F. S. Reilly is the English translator. Visitors to the Upper Engadine will find it a useful companion.

Kih che wei peen, or, in other words, *A Magazine of Research*, is the title of a new monthly periodical in Chinese, which has lately been launched at Shanghai. The editor is an Englishman, whose name appears in Chinese as Foo-lan-ya, and the professed object of the magazine is to impart to the people of China a knowledge of the arts and science of Europe. The second number is now before us, and if the succeeding parts keep up the standard of merit therein established, the undertaking will, at least, do great credit to Foo-lan-ya.

The Sakuntala in Hindi, the Text of Kaïva Lachman Sînh, critically Edited, with Grammatical, Idiomatical, and Exegetical Notes, by Frederic Pincock (Allen & Co.), is intended to serve as a text-book for advanced students of the Hindi language. The choice of a modern translation of the well-known Sanskrit drama for this purpose is judicious, and in the editing of the text Mr. Pin-

cott deserves commendation for the scholarly care with which he has acquitted himself of his task. The dialogue moves in easy, graceful language, without any of those stilted and pedantic expressions so frequent in modern compositions of the kind, and thus forms an excellent introduction to the conversational language of the present day. The notes and supplemental glossary are all that can be desired.

WE have on our table *The Odes of Horace*, edited by A. Way, M.A. (King),—*Ovid*, by Rev. A. Church, M.A. (Blackwood),—*Logical Praxis*, by H. N. Day (Low),—*The Science of Ethics*, by H. N. Day (Low),—*Monograph of the Asiatic Chiroptera*, by G. E. Dobson, M.A. M.B. (India Museum),—*Eighteen Centuries of Beginnings of Church History*, by C. M. Yonge (Mozley & Smith),—*Bacon's New Quarto County Atlas* (Bacon),—*Ethical Studies*, by F. H. Bradley (King),—*Mummies and Moslems*, by C. D. Warner (Low),—*Gentlefolks and Others*, by J. Duhring (Lippincott),—*A Centennial Commissioner in Europe*, 1874-76. by J. W. Forney (Lippincott),—*The State of the Medical Profession in Great Britain and Ireland*, by W. Dale (Dublin, Atkinson & Co.),—*Spiritualism and Allied Causes and Conditions of Nervous Derangement*, by W. A. Hammond, M.D. (Low),—*Rhymes, Reasons, and Recollections*, by G. Eller (Partridge),—*Ian Vor*, by W. Allan (Simpkin),—*Translations from the German Poets*, by A. Lucas (King),—*A Legend of Poictiers* (Provost),—*Song and Satire*, by J. Teeman (Nimmo),—*A Philosophy of Religion*, by J. Bascom (Low),—*The Scriptural Religions, Histories, and Prophecies Analyzed and Examined*, Vol. I., by J. W. Willcock, Q.C. (Williams & Norgate),—*Dates and Data relating to Religious Anthropology* (Trübner),—*Omnipotence Belongs Only to the Beloved*, by Mrs. B. Macpherson (Edinburgh, Edmonston & Douglas),—*The Church and Liberties of England*, by N. Lorraine (Smith, Elder & Co.),—*Sermons*, by the late Rev. H. Christopherson (King),—*Brief Memorials of Lord Lyttelton* (Rivingtons).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

- Theology.*
 Brown's (Rev. R.) *Fear of God*, cr. Svo. 5/- cl.
 Brown's (R. G. L.) *Life of Peace*, 12mo. 2/- cl.
 Moody's (D. L.) *Arrows and Anecdotes*, cr. Svo. 1/- bds.
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THE CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY LOCAL LECTURES.

A REPORT has recently been issued by the Syndicate of the University of Cambridge appointed to conduct the lectures in large towns to which it may be well to draw attention, especially as this scheme of University Extension appears to be arriving at a new stage of development. In two great towns buildings especially intended for the use of the University lectures are about to be erected. In Nottingham an anonymous donor promised nearly two years ago 10,000/- for the endowment of the lectures, so soon as the Town Corporation should provide a suitable building for the purposes of the University. And the Corporation has closed with this offer, while they design to unite accommodation for the "Science and Art Classes," a museum and accommodation for a free library, with the lecture-rooms, classrooms, and laboratory desired by the University. 40,000/- has been voted, an admirable site has been chosen, and the plan has been put up to competition. At Sheffield, again, Mr. Mark Firth, late mayor, who only last year endowed his fellow-townsmen with a People's Park, has signified his intention of presenting to the town a building for the accommodation of the University lectures, and has already intrusted its erection to his architect. We may, therefore, safely say that the University lectures are about to be permanently established—domiciled—in these two towns at least, and various improvements in their educational efficacy will necessarily follow. It will become possible, this pledge of permanence being given, to arrange for a regular curriculum of study extending over a period of years, in place of the isolated courses, good and thorough so far as they go, but having too little bearing upon one another. Accordingly, the Syndicate now venture to express more clearly than ever before their intention of introducing such a curriculum, and to announce additional regulations with regard to the certificates they will grant. "The Syndicate propose to introduce in some centres, at least, a regular and definite curriculum of study extending over a period of years; and as a first step to this they have adopted the regulations as to certificates appended to this Report." Hitherto certificates of "Attendance and Examination" have been granted for each separate course. Now it is added that any student who obtains such certificates "for courses extending over a period of at least six terms, in subjects all of which belong to the same group, will, on presentation to the Syndicate of these certificates, become entitled to receive a certificate signed by the Vice-Chancellor of the University, stating that the student has passed through a course of study approved by the Syndicate, and signifying the courses attended, and the distinctions, if any, which have been gained." "The groups," they proceed in another paragraph, "referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be (1) Literature, Language, and History; (2) Political Economy, Logic, History, and Moral Science; (3) Natural Science. The Syndicate intend, as soon as adequate arrangements can be made, to prescribe a definite course of study in each of these groups."

This greater systematization of study will be one of the chief advantages consequent on the lectures having a "local habitation" given to them; but other advantages may also be mentioned. The lecturers having suitable rooms at all times of the day at their disposal, it will be possible to hold subsidiary classes for carrying on the more advanced of the students who attend the lectures, and also for teaching subjects, more in class than in lecture form, in which only a few students are interested. Again, the building itself is an important endowment of the lectures; for the hire of rooms has often formed a very serious item in the expense, and the town will thus be able to afford to appropriate more of the time of the lecturers. One lecturer will probably be permanently resident in such a town, and have his time exclusively, or almost exclusively, occupied in it. He will become thoroughly acquainted with the circumstances and educational needs of the town, and will be a kind of principal of the work there.

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Other lecturers will visit the place, as at present, according as their subjects are wanted. There will thus, we may feel some confidence in predicting, grow up local colleges affiliated to the University, which will enjoy the benefits of a larger staff of qualified teachers than they could possibly obtain for the same expenditure in any other way than through connexion with such a central organization; and in addition to this very plain and definite advantage, they will derive, through lecturers whose mode of appointment and direction keeps them constantly in communication with their University, a spirit of liberal culture and of scientific method which is no mere figment. At the same time educational agencies already established will not be superseded, though some consolidation and mutual adaptation of them all will be encouraged. The Science and Art Classes will have abundant scope in preparing pupils for the University lectures. Where still more advanced scientific teaching is already provided independently of the University, the University may apply itself to promote studies such as Literature, History, and Political Economy. Even the elementary schools may be fitted into the general scheme, the University lectures being used for the instruction of the older pupil-teachers.*

So far only the two places in which the greatest progress has been made have been mentioned; it will be interesting to consider briefly the extent and prospects of the lectures in the country generally.

The two chief districts in which courses of lectures are given may be described as the Midland and the North-western District. The Midland District includes, besides Nottingham and Sheffield, Leicester, Newark, Chesterfield, Rotherham, Barnsley, Halifax, Leeds, Skipton; York also, and, for the coming session, Hull may be classed as outlying stations of it. In the North-west, Liverpool is the centre of operations. Ten courses have been given during each of the terms of the past session in different parts of that great town and its environs. Bolton, Chester, Southport, and Wigan also belong to the district; and courses of lectures to ladies have been given at Manchester, the educational wants of other classes at Manchester being supplied by Owens College. As for the rest of England, the following places have, for a longer or shorter period, belonged to the scheme:—Stoke-on-Trent, and four other of the towns of the Potteries, Bedford, Plymouth, Devonport, and Tiverton; and, in South Wales, Cardiff, Newport, and Swansea. I have omitted the places, five in all, where the courses have been before or during the past session discontinued.

Fifty-six courses in all were given during the Michaelmas Term, and fifty-four during the Lent Term of the past session, seventeen lecturers being employed to do the work. The work appears to have nearly reached the limits of its extension for the present. Of the places mentioned above two will cease to take lectures, and three others will take only one course, where before they had two. As against this only two new places have as yet definitely asked the Syndicate for lectures during the coming session, one of these, however, being an important and hopeful one—Hull. This forms a noticeable contrast with last year, in which there was an extension of about a third of the whole work, as compared with the year preceding. The Syndicate thus express their general anticipations:—“While the difficulty of maintaining a sufficient subscription or guarantee to supplement the fees of the pupils will most probably prevent the permanent establishment of the scheme in some places, there can be little doubt that in other places due provision will be made for a regular and systematic curriculum. Morning courses for ladies, with a fee of a guinea, or even of 12s. 6d., have paid both the University and the local expenses without aid. But in the case of lectures intended for the advantage of the less wealthy classes of society, the

fees must be fixed at too low a figure to allow of all expenses being thus met. And the ardour for higher education is not, even in many large towns, sufficient to supply continuously this deficit. Nor, again (with regard to the morning courses), are a sufficient number of young ladies in most neighbourhoods as yet disposed to undertake anything like a sustained course of study. But, on the other hand, there is every reason to expect that in at least some more of our chief centres the lectures will, in course of time, obtain a permanent establishment similar to that which they are already acquiring in Nottingham and Sheffield. And, meanwhile, the more sporadic courses have done and are doing good work in the less populous or, educationally speaking, more backward districts, and may prepare the way for a further stage of progress just as they have done in the more advanced.

A few words as to the general effects of the lectures and the character of the audiences gathered may be interesting. No one, I think, who has had any opportunities of observation can doubt that they have made a real impression upon the places where they have been established, even in the brief three years since the commencement of the scheme, and indeed from the very first. The leading booksellers in the towns say that a new and higher class of books are ordered of them; the librarians of the town libraries, that the proportion of novels taken out is greatly diminished, as compared with more solid works. Another indication is the formation in several of the towns of students' associations, which meet during the summer as well as the winter months, for the discussion of difficult points in the subjects of the lectures, for reading papers, taking geological excursions, &c.

Ladies attend the morning courses in large numbers; and perhaps the department in which this scheme of University Extension will prove most unquestionably efficacious will be in helping to meet the demand so increasingly felt at the present day for the higher education of women. The students at the evening courses are drawn from every class of society. Young men engaged in subordinate positions in shops and offices have probably formed the largest section. People are generally anxious to know how far the artisan class has been reached. They have not come in such numbers as was hoped, but still they have been an important element. Those who have come have probably been from the very pick of the class, among them being not a few leading members of Trade-Unions. Political Economy is the subject which most attracts them, though they are also interested in such departments of history as Constitutional History, Social History, and the period of the French Revolution. Some of them have not only regularly attended the lectures and classes, but have answered the weekly sets of questions and passed the examinations. And when one considers the great difficulty they most of them experience in expressing their thoughts in writing, and even in penmanship, one is not surprised that the number of these is not greater.

Even the regular attendance at the lectures is a great thing on the part of middle-aged artisans, fatigued with a day's manual labour, and having their families, their Unions, and other interests for the evening. One regrets that so very few young artisans are found to attend; but probably they are not capable of taking an interest in them till they have had the education of life, of Union action, and of reading the newspapers. There is less excuse for the indifference of the great majority of the young men of the wealthy families; while, on the other hand, there have been several instances of older men of business even applying themselves to diligent study, the favourite subject in their case also being Political Economy. There has also always been a fair number of the other sex, even at the evening classes, consisting of those who wished to study the subject of the evening course, or who are engaged in tuition or other occupations during the daytime, or who could not afford the higher fee charged in the morning; and even some milliners and others following similar

occupations have come. Thus all classes have been represented; and this merging of social distinctions in the common desire for knowledge has been one of the most interesting aspects of the work.

V. H. S.

CHARITY IN CHINA.

The Chinese have earned for themselves amongst Europeans a reputation for cruelty and for a stoical indifference for the sufferings of their fellowmen. We have found them to be treacherous in war, and merciless in punishment. Their prisons are known to be dens of the vilest description, where too often the sufferings of the culprits are looked upon with indifference, even if they are not aggravated, by the jailors; and the sword of the executioner is seldom allowed long to slumber in its scabbard. These and similar facts are naturally attributed to innate cruelty, when perhaps, with greater justice, they should be put down as the results of the national traditions and surroundings. Besides this, these evils exist on the house-tops. There is no attempt made to conceal them. Every visitor to China comes away with tales of the horrors he has witnessed in the Land of Han, and he seldom has any counterbalancing instances to adduce of acts of kindness performed or deeds of mercy done. The evil stares him in the face, and the good lies buried from his gaze. But, notwithstanding this, there is a vast deal of quiet charitable work being done in China. Almost every large town and district has its asylums for the aged and the orphans, and establishments for the relief of the poor. A Chinese work on these and similar institutions has lately been presented to the London Charity Organization Society, and its pages afford a very good insight into the scope and direction of Chinese charities. The author gives an account of some of the existing charitable institutions, and lays down rules for the guidance of those who may be desirous of establishing similar ones. His object in so doing is no doubt highly to be commended, but his views are precisely those to combat which the Charity Organization Society was especially established. Indiscriminate largesse to the poor, and a wide-spread distribution of food and raiment to those in want, are the ruling maxims which guide his recommendations, on the principle that to relieve the poor, no matter whether the object be worthy or unworthy, is a sacred duty.

The first charitable institutions to which he refers are not precisely similar to any that exist among ourselves. “Farms of righteousness” he calls them, and he illustrates their objects by referring to two such farms, which were established by a Mr. Fan in the Prefecture of Soo-chow Foo. The said Mr. Fan, being desirous of benefiting his relations, purchased two blocks of land, and by deed covenanted that the produce arising from them should be distributed either in money or kind among his kindred for ever. Each household was daily to receive a certain quantity of rice per head, and, in the winter, a suit of warm clothing was to be distributed in the same way to every member of the family above ten years of age, and half a suit—whatever that may mean—to all children between that age and five. A male relative, on his marriage, was to receive thirty strings of cash (= about thirty dollars), and if he should enter the bonds of wedlock a second time, a further gift of twenty strings; but widows were not to be encouraged to marry again, and so, though twenty strings were to be given to each maiden at her wedding, she was to be portionless if, after having become a widow, she were to take a second husband. Liberal contributions were also to be given towards the expenses of burying members of the family, and provisions were made to meet any sudden or unavoidable emergency which might present itself.

Orphan asylums are also prominent among the institutions of which the author writes, and his history of these establishments furnishes very plain testimony of the recognized and habitual existence in many parts of the country of the crime of infanticide. Colleges, schools, societies for the

* At Sheffield a class in English Analysis was held during last Michaelmas Term by one of our lecturers, which was specially designed for elementary-school teachers and pupil teachers, and attended by them in large numbers.

preservation of life, for the burying of the dead, for relieving the destitute, for encouraging husbandry, and for many other charitable objects, are fully described; and however mistaken may be the means which are, in most instances, employed, yet the very existence of such institutions is enough to correct many erroneous impressions, and to stamp the Chinese as a civilized and not unmerciful people.

GULLIVER'S TRAVELS.

THE following Letter was written by Peter Wentworth to his brother, Thomas Wentworth, 1st Earl of Strafford of the second creation, and 3rd Baron Raby, K.G. It is curious inasmuch as it mentions Arbuthnot in conjunction with Swift, as being the supposed authors of 'Gulliver's Travels.'

London, ye 17 Nov. 1726.

Dear Brother,

Of Late I have not troubled you with my letters because I have had no news to divert or entertain you with, when any thing is told one day 'tis contradicted the next, in the City we hear that S^r. John Jennings was in such disgrace at Court that the King woud' not speak to him, & it went so far as to be debated in counsel whether he shou'd not have been sent to the tower, for not returning the fire of the fort S^t Andre, but at court I hear he was very graciously rec^d by the King, & his conduct hightly approved that he was not so rash as to begin the War, but accepted of the apologie was made him by the Governor. The story that has gone about of a woman that has been deliver'd of Rabits, & has been in most of the prints, is found to be an invention of the Duke of Richmond's to banter Davenant, y^e squinting Minister, that loves to hear & tell extraordinary & incredible storys. The new book that's come out of Voyages & said to be Swift's & Dr. Arbutnot is writ in such an Alegorical style, that few people cou'd find the Wit tho' gap'd at from the expectation of the Authors, I suppose the Princess has had the Key given her, for I heard her 'other day call Mr. Dorrrington in a joke a Lilliput, that's a name of some of the people he describes in his voyages, which happens from country of Pigmies to country of Giants, I have had a key given me, but I will tell you as a secret I can't see the vast wit in 't as 'tis cry up, at Leisterfields, it is ment cheifly as a satyre upon England, but has stroaks upon Scotland, Ireland, France & Spain & Holland, but since 'tis the fashion to admire it there, I will seem to do it as much as they, for by the help of a certain gentleman I understand as well as any of them.

We have had the news for certain that the Duke of Zell's daughter is Dead, tho' you don't observe it in any of our news papers, & by the King, Prince & Princess having been at the Italian play since they have had the news, 'tis supposed there will be no notice taken of it by a court mourning 'tis certainly she has been civilly dead long ago, but y^e silence & civility of our News writers are much admired.

In the City likewise they will have it the Diamond man of War a ship of 48 guns is taken after several hours' fight by a spanish ship of 54 Guns, at y^e Admiralty 'tis denied I hope with good reason.

My son Willy is still at Rome, & now the Pretender is gone from thence he designs to stay till the carnival is over, wch will bring a great many travellers there & among some of them he hopes to find some agreeable compagnion to go with him to Naples & Venice & then to the South of France & thro' Germany home, he writes to his sister in Italian, to me some times in latine & French he learns to ride & fence at Rome, so that I see he's resolved not to be idle, but makes the best use of his travels that ever young man did, & in all his letters presents his humble duty to you & my Lady & woud' be proud of y^e honor of a letter from you.

Mr. Gore sent me an offer of a promotion for my son to be Capt. Lieutenant, but for wch he must pay two hundreds pounds, as he's the Eldest

Lieut^t he has the Refusial, if a stranger comes into it he must pay a great deal more, it is not a farding more pay; but Coll. Feilding says 'tis such a blessed opportunity it ought not to be mist, & if I had not the mony I shou'd borrow the mony of a hundred people, he says you that was in the Army knows, what it is to have a Rank, Brooks woud have it but he's upon an agreement with a half-pay officer to come in his room, that he may have his time to himself.

This affair troubles me & puzzles me much. If you shou'd think as Mr. Feilding does I dare not presume to ask you to give me the mony, & where to find any body else to make up the mony for the advancement of this honest worthy lad, I know not, for God knows I owe too much already to think of involving myself in more Debts. I thought I ought to lay this matter before you, tho' I dispair of having any way found out that he may not miss this opportunity which may be a great while before it may be offer'd again. Pancier when he sold, had 1500 for 't.

I am now to trouble you with the affliction I have of another nature concerning my other son, who is untoward: 'tis some ease to one's mind to unbosom oneself to a friend to beg his assistance to add some good advice, to an unhappy youth that must be ruin'd if he won't mend in time. I have sent you a copy of the letter I writ to him to-day, wch is all I can do.

I beg my most humble service to my Lady, & young lord & Ladys, & hope you don't doubt but I that I am your most obedient servant & affectionate brother,

Pr. WENTWORTH.

FATHER PROUT'S LITERARY ADOPTIONS.

Inner Temple, July 1, 1876.

MR. THEODORE WATTS has declared, in a late number of the *Athenæum*, that the verses, "A Ma Future," given in Mr. Blanchard Jerrold's "Final Reliques of Father Prout" are Mr. Edwin Arnold's, and, consequently, ought not to have been given amongst the Padre's genuine productions. Strange to say, when I referred, the other day, in the British Museum, to Mr. Arnold's "Poems, Narrative and Lyrical," I could not find amongst the fifty-two lyrical pieces it contains the singular *carmen eroticum*, which must have caused the rare classical humourist's pietistic friends to be more than surprised, and his profane ones to laugh at his memory. When I referred, however, to the second of Mr. Watts's cited volumes, that compiled by Mr. H. Southgate, and called, "What Men have said to Women," I at once found the verses in question, not, however, addressed, "A Ma Future," but under the title of "Craving for an Unknown Love," and with Mr. Edwin Arnold's name attached to them. A glance at all three of the works disclosed the strange coincidence, that Mr. Arnold's volume having been printed by Macpherson of Oxford in 1853, Southgate's by Routledge in 1865, and the verses in the "Final Reliques" being dated (in the left hand lower corner of the page) 25 May, 1856, it would follow, logically enough, that Prout could not have copied the latter from Mr. Arnold's or Mr. Southgate's volume, the one which did not contain the verses having been published three years previously, and the other, which certainly did contain them, not having appeared till nine years afterwards. There is another feature of the matter that ought not to be lost sight of, namely, that the Arnold verses in Mr. Southgate's volume comprise eight stanzas, and those given in the "Final Reliques" but seven. The sixth stanza of the former, missed altogether from the latter, ran as follows:—

Yes, we shall meet;
And therefore let our searching be the stronger;
Dark ways of life shall not divide us longer.
Nor doubt nor danger, sweet!

In this stanza, Mr. Arnold was still in search of his adored *incognita*; in the last one of all, Prout would appear to think the love-chase over, if, indeed, his personal pretensions and identity in the matter (independently of Mr. Watts's testimony) were not put out of court by the incongruous allusion to college cloisters:—

"Tis the May light
That crimson all the quiet college gloom;
May it shine softly in thy sleeping-room;
And so, dear wife, good night!

Mr. Arnold may have been a young man, and have written (whenever he did write) to his aerial goddess from University College, Oxford; but Prout in 1856 was in his fifty-third year, and could have had no connexion with college life since he left the collegiate establishment of the Jesuits in Paris some thirty years previously. One would fancy, in reading certain passages of his student career, whilst he was preparing, in obedience to parental command, for what turned out an uncongenial profession, that he had quite enough of college gloom in his early days, without affecting to "hail" from it in the afternoon of his life, and attempting to introduce it as the background of a very ridiculous, not to say, in his case, a very uncanonical, love picture.

Whoever may be the author of the verses in question, it may be safely declared that they are not Prout's. They were inserted, not "without rhyme," but certainly "without reason," for they were unaccompanied by a single line of explanation, between the pages of one of the personal souvenirs of Prout, which I supplied, at the request of Mr. Jerrold and his publishers, for their book. I am not answerable for the selection and insertion, least of all for the localization, of those verses. I never saw them till the work was published.

There is another lyric which appears in the "Final Reliques," a political one, and a gem, in its way, of the first water, which I have always suspected and have been informed recently, on indubitable authority, is not a genuine Prout production. This is the "Lay of Lazarus," written during the Irish famine year of 1845, when Dan O'Connell's tribute amounted to 20,000*l.*, and printed in the *Times* newspaper. It began with

Hark, bark, to the begging box shaking!
For whom is this alms-money making?
For Dan, who is cramming his wallet, while famine
Sets the heart of the peasant a quaking.

And it ended—

With a hand from above to afflict him,
Low LAZARUS lies. Yet the victim
In his anguish implores (but in vain) for his sores,
That the beagles of DIVES may lick them.

This lay, which created a great deal of talk in political circles at the time, and was the cause of Mr. O'Connell's attacking Prout in more than one of his public speeches in Ireland, was the production of another brilliant Irishman, the late Sergeant Murphy, Commissioner of the Insolvent Court. The latter shrank from the responsibility of its authorship, as it would have cost him his seat for Cork at any future election, and caused a great commotion at the Reform Club, of which he was a member. It is only a few weeks back that, in dining with an old friend, who knew both men intimately, I heard from him the real history of the once famous "Lay of Lazarus." It appears that Mahony and Murphy dined together on the 13th of November, 1845, and the conversation during the course of the evening happening to turn on the Irish Famine and the O'Connell Tribute, Murphy repeated the clever and trenchant satire which he had just composed on the subject. Mahony, thinking it far too good to be lost to the world, asked the Sergeant's leave to take it down and publish it, which was granted, on condition that the author's name should never be divulged. To prevent all danger of its being so, Mahony's initials (F. M.) were attached to it, as it appeared in the *Times* next morning. A foot-note to the verses stated that Dr. Murray (the then Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin) had just issued a circular to his clergy, directing collect against famine to be added to the Sunday prayers. But this fathering of another man's literary production was with the consent and wish of the real author, and no serious exception to it can be taken, no more than can be against Prout's having always assumed the complete parentage of the two most brilliant and entertaining of the Prout Papers, namely, the "Plea for

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Pilgrimages' and the 'Watergrass Hill Carousal,' not the least remarkable portions of which (the Greek version, for example, of the "Groves of Blarney") were written also by the author of the 'Lay of Lazarus.' The Serjeant had a great objection to being suspected by his clients, the solicitors, of indulging in poetic dreams when he ought to be attending to his briefs and their business, of which he enjoyed a goodly share on the Northern Circuit. Oddly enough, notwithstanding, his personal vanity got the better of his professional caution, when he consented to be sketched amongst the famous literary group, with Dr. Maginn at the head of the table, in Macrise's Fraserian Banquet.

But there is another poem which Prout, I am sorry to say, laid hands on and appropriated, and his conduct will admit of no such excuse as in any of the former instances, for the father of the production was more than two centuries in his grave, and could not be consulted on the subject.

In page 174 of Bohn's volume of 'Father Prout's Reliques' (published in 1860) appears the brilliant chapter on the Literature of the Jesuits as it appeared in *Fraser's Magazine* five-and-twenty years previously. In that chapter appears the Latin Alcaic Ode of six stanzas in praise of Saint Ignatius of Loyola, with an English lyrical translation, or rather a spirited paraphrase of it, by Prout. The Latin verses, he declares, were composed by an old schoolfellow of his, who entered the Order of the Jesuits, and who died a missionary in Cochin China. Now the literary world, which entertains very justly a high admiration of Prout's genius, will be not a little surprised to hear that the first half of the spirited Alcaic (much more spirited, and in far better Latin than the second half) was composed by one Jacques Vandewalle, Latinized in the title-page of his poems, Jacobus Wallius, who was born at Courtrai about the middle of the sixteenth, and died in the early part of the seventeenth century. Where he died, however, the 'Biographie Universelle' published in Brussels in 1843 does not mention. The old Flemish Jesuit, consequently, flourished a couple of centuries before the school-days of the "lone incumbent" of the Irish mountain parish; and they could have had no personal knowledge of each other. Wallius's three stanzas, which were the commencement of an ode that extended to thirty-two, were as follows:—

Cum bellicos Cantaber & tholo
Suspedit ensim : "Non ego lugubri
Defuncta bello" dixit "arma
Degenere, aut timidus parire
Miles resigno. Me nova buccina,
Me non profanus militis labor
Deposit : et magnos secutus
Auspicio meteore divis,
Non indecorus transfuga. Caesarum
Signis relicta, nil cupientium
Accedo castris, iam futurus
Splendoris sine clade victor."

The poet, in his fourth stanza, at which Prout stopped short, concludes Ignatius's soliloquy with the boast that his conquests are to be greater than if he joined the Pillars of Hercules to distant Scythia, the Loire to the Tagus, and the Rhone to the Guadalquivir. He then goes on to recount the victories of his spiritual hero's life, concluding the ode with the glories of his brother saint and Jesuit, Xaverius, the Apostle of the Indies.

Prout changed the old Jesuit's text in the following:—

Me non profanus militis labor

to
Me non profani tessera prelli ;

and the single words *magnos* to *sacras*, *Divos* to *partes*, *Cesarum* to *gloria*, and *Accedo* to *Succedo*.

And now for one of the sleightest bits of literary adoption on record. After declaring in the main text (in the language of the "lone incumbent" of Watergrass Hill) that the Latin was composed by an old schoolfellow, a sly foot-note appears at the bottom of the page with the following very significant explanation:—"Like most other originals, this is Prout's own.—O. Y." These are the initials

of Oliver Yorke; and in the title-page of Bohn's volume of 1860 we have, 'The Reliques of Father Prout, late P.P. of Watergrass Hill, in the County of Cork, Ireland, collected and arranged by Oliver Yorke, Esq. (Rev. Francis Mahony.)' Dr. Maginn was sometimes spoken of, erroneously, as the Oliver Yorke of *Fraser's Magazine*. Be this as it may, the poor Doctor, when the Bohn edition of his friend the Padre's literary remains came out, had been nearly twenty years sleeping in his grave at Walton.

JOHN SHEEHAN.

PROFESSOR MALDEN.

The schoolfellow of Macaulay, bracketed with Macaulay and Mr. George Long for the Craven, Prof. Malden was almost the last survivor of the band of young writers who, with Praet at their head, gave to *Knight's Quarterly Magazine* a temporary fame. After a distinguished career at Cambridge, he was elected a Fellow of Trinity, and commenced a History of Rome for the Society of Useful Knowledge, while Mr. Malkin contributed a History of Greece. Having been an unsuccessful candidate for the Rectorship of the Edinburgh Academy, he was chosen in 1831 to succeed Prof. Long in the chair of Greek at University College (then the University of London), and only resigned that post at the end of the Session that has just closed. Prof. Malden took an active part in promoting the compromise which led to the erection in 1836 of the University of London as an examining body, and the incorporation of the Gower Street Institution as University College; and when the school in connexion with the latter was established, Mr. Malden became one of the teachers in it. A shy, retiring man, Prof. Malden did not publish any considerable work. A few papers in the *Classical Museum* and the *Transactions of the Philological Society* are almost all that he has left to attest a scholarship singularly elaborate and minute—so elaborate and minute, indeed, that there was always obvious in his class-room an amusing contrast between the elaborate exposition he bestowed on the author on whom he might be lecturing, and the rough and elementary acquirements of the bulk of his pupils. But, few as there were among his students capable of adequately appreciating him, his gentle courtesy won all hearts; and though it may be regretted that he lacked ambition, and contributed so little to classical literature, his life's work was not thrown away.

THE PERSECUTIONS OF ENGLISH CATHOLICS.

The Prospectus of the Oratorian Fathers, inviting subscriptions to the first issue of their 'Collection of Original Documents bearing on the History of the Sufferings of the Roman Catholics in England,' has been printed, and will be issued in a few days.

Father Morris and Mr. Foley have done so much, during the last few years, to awaken an interest in the "troubles of our Catholic forefathers," and the conviction has been so steadily gaining ground amongst intelligent inquirers into the history of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, that the Romanists have really something to complain of, and that persecution was not all on one side, that Cardinal Manning begins to see the time has come for publishing such MSS. in his custody "as it may be practicable to edit, and which, for the memory of our Catholic forefathers, . . . should not be permitted any longer to be buried in obscurity."

The first series is to contain all that remains of the Douai Diaries, with an historical Introduction by Father Knox, giving the history of the foundation of English seminaries, and an explanation of certain matters necessary to illustrate the various entries. How important a contribution to the secret history of Queen Elizabeth's reign these diaries are, may be inferred from the description of the "Second Diary" given in this Prospectus:—"It forms part of a journal kept by members appointed for that purpose, and whilst it regularly records the new arrivals, ordinations, and depar-

tures to the English mission of all the students, it is interspersed with miscellaneous pieces of information respecting the studies and discipline of the College, its external relations with the authorities of the town, personal anecdotes, political news, and fragments of correspondence with England."

It is proposed to append a complete index of names, itself a work of enormous labour, which will enable the student of Elizabethan history to find out at a glance not only the movements of every Jesuit and seminary priest that passed through Douai and Rheims between 1575 and 1593, but to see how often, and when, and under what circumstances, and under what pretences, the spies of Walsingham and Burleigh insinuated themselves into the English College, how long they stayed, and what they did there.

Very curious will be the revelations which a careful examination of these documents is likely to disclose. The publication of the work is entrusted to Mr. David Nutt, of the Strand, and the chief editor, apparently, will be Father Law, of the Oratory.

Literary Gossip.

MR. GEORGE SMITH is expected to return very shortly to England, from Baghdad *via* Bombay.

MR. SWINBURNE will probably publish in the autumn a volume of poems and ballads, consisting chiefly of reprints of pieces which have already appeared in the periodicals. A poem by Mr. Swinburne will be given in our next number.

It is rumoured that no report of Sir Henry Rawlinson's recent speech at the Annual Meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society will appear in the Society's printed Report.

As a contribution to the literature of the war between the Servians and the Turks, the third part of the publication called 'Apropos de l'Herzégovine' is worthy of notice. It is devoted to Montenegro, and is written in French by Suavi Effendi, a learned Turk, and one of the leaders of the "young Turkey" party. It enters fully into the history of the question, and the suzerainty of the Porte.

ON Friday, June 30, died Madame Clara de Chatelain. She was born in London on the 31st of July, 1807. Madame de Chatelain translated several works, but she was better known as the author of the 'Sedan Chair,' the 'Silver Swan,' and 'True Nobility.' These works, when they appeared, were noticed in our pages.

MR. THOMAS BREAR, of Bradford, will have ready during the month, a new and more complete edition of the Poetical Works of John Nicholson, the "Airedale Poet," illustrated with permanent photographs and additional notes. The poems have been some time out of print, although possessing great local interest. On the appearance of the first volume, Mr. James Montgomery, of Sheffield, wrote a very favourable review in the *Iris*, and said it was as "natural for Nicholson to write poetry as for the lark to sing." The present will be the fifth edition.

MOMMSEN's articles about German degrees in absentia, published in the *Preussische Jahrbücher*, which, as we mentioned a fortnight ago, have caused such indignation at Jena, have given rise to many articles in journals. The historian of Rome advocates personal examinations. Against him Heinze took the field in the Augsburg *Allgemeine Zeitung*. Carl Vogt in the Frankfort *Zeitung* is too sarcastic in tone. In the North German *Allgemeine Zeitung* a series of articles appeared on the

subject, apparently by an American, in which the writer held that the Giessen doctors *in praesentia* were no better than the despised American doctors. Dr. Stade of Giessen, replying to Heinze and Vogt, has also written a good essay in the *Grenzboten*. The question has been discussed mainly with reference to degrees in Philosophy and Law, whether they should be given *in absentia*, or after examination, and whether a written dissertation should be required or not. The four Universities blamed for loose practices in the matter are Giessen, Heidelberg, Jena, and Göttingen. Stade quotes the strong language of an English writer, "Can you wonder if the degrees of Giessen stink in our nostrils?" The basis of the question should have been widened, so as to include degrees in theology, for it is notorious that some German Universities have been liberal in the bestowal of these for a honorarium of somewhere about 20. Clergymen have been known to get degrees of Doctor of Theology from Giessen, who might have found it difficult to obtain the same title from Oxford or Cambridge. In this respect, however, they fare no worse than many Doctors of Divinity created in America, whose colleges shower their favours profusely, chiefly on Nonconformist ministers, caring little whether they can read the Greek Testament or not.

THE *Allgemeine Zeitung* publishes a statement which shows that the difficulty experienced in Prussia in filling the ranks of the Protestant clergy is felt even to a greater extent in Holland. In 1834 the Dutch Universities counted 522 theological students, more than half of whom were at Leyden. At present, Leyden has 32 students of theology, Utrecht 40, and Groningen 35.

A POPULAR account of the Challenger Expedition may be looked for from the pen of Lord George Campbell, who served in the naval department of the vessel during her late remarkable voyage. As the letters from which the book is to be compiled were not written with a view to publication, they do not aim at giving more than a rough sketch of the cruise. The more detailed account of the scientific results of the expedition is, as we have before said, being prepared by Sir Wyville Thomson. Lord George Campbell's volume, under the title 'A Midshipman's Cruise in the Challenger,' will be published in the autumn by Messrs. Macmillan & Co.

HARRIET MARTINEAU'S autobiography, though it has been in print fifteen years or more, is not to be published for a few months, as it is to be accompanied by a supplementary volume, in which a friend will recount the later history of her life.

MR. JAMES THORNE is engaged upon a Handbook to the Environs of London. The work will contain an account of every town and village, and all places and objects of historical, antiquarian, or artistic interest, within a circle of twenty miles round London, and the more important places lying four or five miles beyond that boundary. It thus comprises the whole of Middlesex outside the capital, a large part of Surrey, Kent, Essex, and Hertfordshire, and smaller portions of Berkshire and Buckinghamshire. Mr. Murray is the publisher.

A NUMBER of young men connected with

the University of Rome have issued an invitation to the students and others belonging to the principal European Universities to co-operate with them in raising a monument to Giordano Bruno, of Nola, in the Campo dei Fiori, where, after seven years' imprisonment, he was burned alive by order of the Sacred Office on the 17th of February, 1600. The address states that his memory should be vindicated by the world, as he belonged not merely to Italy, but to the countries where he taught publicly, in England, Germany, France, Switzerland, and Bohemia. The Committee of Management, consisting of representatives selected from the Faculties of Law, Literature and Philosophy, Mathematics, Medicine and Surgery, Natural Science, and the School of Applied Engineering, concludes its appeal with the ardent exclamation, "What a glorious day will that be, when, by the inauguration of the monument to Giordano Bruno, the deputations of the youth of all countries shall fraternize in Rome on the Campo dei Fiori, before the exalted image of the philosopher and martyr in a universal festival of intelligence and liberty!"

Egyptologists may be interested to hear that M. Lieblein, the librarian of the University of Christiania, has been appointed Professor of Egyptology in the University of that town.

THAT portion of 'The Speaker's Commentary,' published by Mr. Murray, which is to deal with the New Testament, will fill four volumes. The first two, containing the Gospels and Acts, will be prefaced by a general Introduction, from the pen of the Archbishop of York; St. Matthew and St. Mark are edited by the late Dean Mansel and Canon Cook; St. Luke by the Bishop of St. David's; St. John by Canon Westcott; the Acts by the Bishop of Chester. Vol. III. will contain the Epistles of St. Paul.—Romans is edited by Dr. Gifford; Corinthians by Canon Evans and Rev. J. Waite; Galatians by the Dean of Chester; Philippians by Dr. Jeremie; Ephesians, Colossians, Thessalonians, and Philemon by Canon Westcott and Chancellor Benson; Pastoral Epistles by the Bishop of London; Hebrews by Dr. Kay. Vol. IV. contains Catholic Epistles and Revelation.—Epistle of St. James, edited by the Dean of Rochester; St. Peter and St. Jude by Canon Lightfoot and Rev. T. R. Lumby; Epistles of St. John by the Bishop of Derry and Raphoe; Revelation of St. John by Archdeacon Lee.

AMONG other theological works announced by Mr. Murray are: the first volume of the long-promised 'Dictionary of Christian Biography and Doctrine, from the Times of the Apostles to the Age of Charlemagne,' edited by Dr. William Smith and Prof. Wace; a Second Series of 'Companions for the Devout Life,' the lectures now being delivered at St. James's Church;—'Theologica Germanica,' by Canon Ashwell; Fénelon's 'Œuvres Spirituelles,' by Mr. Carter; Andrewes's Devotions, by the Bishop of Ely; 'The Christian Year,' by Canon Barry; 'Paradise Lost,' by Mr. E. H. Bickersteth; 'Pilgrim's Progress,' by the Dean of Chester; 'The Prayer Book: a Manual of Private Devotions,' by the Dean of Chichester; and 'The Witness of the Psalms to Christ and Christianity,' by the Bishop of Derry, being the Bampton Lectures for 1876.

A RECENT official investigation of the Parisian libraries has furnished the following statistics:—The library of the Arsenal possesses 200,000 volumes and 8,000 manuscripts; the library of the Sorbonne, 80,000 volumes; the library of the School of Medicine, 35,000 volumes; the National Library, 1,700,000 volumes, 80,000 manuscripts, 1,000,000 engravings and maps, 120,000 medals; the Library Mazarin, 200,000 volumes, 4,000 manuscripts, and 80 relief models of Pelasgic monuments in Italy, Greece, and Asia Minor; the library Sainte-Geneviève, 160,000 volumes and 350,000 manuscripts; making a total for all the public collections of Paris of 2,375,000 volumes and 442,000 manuscripts.

THE Proceedings of the American Oriental Society for May and November, 1875, and May, 1876, have just been published. Among the papers abstracted are two by Prof. Whitney, 'On the Classification of the Forms of the Sanskrit Aorist,' and 'Zeū=dyūc,' and other points relating to Sanskrit Grammar, as presented in Prof. Max Müller's recent volume of 'Chips.' The latter is a sharp answer to Prof. Max Müller's attack on Prof. Whitney.

MR. HORACE HOWARD FURNES has finished printing the first act of his new Variorum edition of 'Hamlet.' It fills 120 pages, and has notes from the four Folios, the four Quartos, and from thirty to fifty modern editions, besides criticisms from Coleridge, Strachey, &c. The book will contain a reprint of the first Quarto, the 'Hystorie of Hamblet,' English and other criticisms on the several characters, and on the vexed question whether Hamlet was mad, &c. The publishers hope that the volume may be ready by February next.

THE article on George Ticknor's Life and Letters in the coming Quarterly is by Mr. Hayward, to whom Ticknor alludes on more than one occasion.

MR. HENRY BLACKBURN has in preparation a series of Illustrated Handbooks to the National Collections of Pictures, Sculpture, &c., uniform with 'Academy Notes.' The first part will contain sketches of some of the principal pictures in the National Gallery, and be published by Messrs Chatto & Windus.

THE Rev. Sir William Cope, Bart., formerly a captain in the 60th Rifles, is writing a 'History of the Rifle Brigade.'

SCIENCE

The Kinematics of Machinery: Outlines of a Theory of Machines. By F. Reuleaux, Director and Professor in the Königlichen Gewerbe-Akademie in Berlin. Translated by A. B. W. Kennedy, C.E. (Macmillan & Co.)

IT is no light matter to attempt to pronounce a critical decision on a work of the character of the Kinematic theory of Prof. Reuleaux. It is not merely a book that comes before us. It is an attempt at revolutionizing an important branch of mechanical teaching. It is an endeavour to do for a portion of the science of construction what Bacon endeavoured to do for invention at large. And it is not too much to say that it is based on a far profounder analysis of its subject than was attempted by the English philosopher. Prof. Reuleaux shows, by his ready reference to those mechani-

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cal contrivances which illustrate the successive pages of his work, how wide and sound is his acquaintance with machinery. His analysis of the principles that underlie some of the best-known mechanical contrivances are singularly elegant. His work comprises a statement of the nature (as conceived by him) of the general machine problem; a definition of the science of machines; and a sketch of the general features of the method of solution proposed. For the purpose of his analysis he has not only invented, or adopted, a nomenclature that is new to the English student, but has further arranged a new notation, comprising name symbols, form symbols, and symbols of relation. Thus he constructs simple and compound formulae for various mechanisms, by the aid of which he proposes to denote their essential mechanical value and modes of action. Finally, he intimates the hope that the process of invention may, by the adoption of his method, become ultimately a scientific process, to be performed synthetically. And although he admits that his kinematic synthesis will make the invention of mechanisms easier only to those who have scientifically grasped the subject, at the same time it places the goal which they attempt to reach ever higher and higher. It is clear that, however competent a literary tribunal may be to do justice to the literary merits of a book of these pretensions, something more will be expected from it by the author. It is also tolerably evident that it can only be man who is familiar not only with the procedures of mathematical analysis and synthesis, but also the practical working of the entire field of mechanics, who will be able to form any sound opinion as to the probability of the attainment of the success anticipated by Prof. Reuleaux; and it may be added, that very much in proportion to the ability of the judge to form a trustworthy opinion, will be the reluctance that he will experience to express any forecast as to the probable influence of the new method on the mechanical progress of the future.

It would far exceed our limits to give an analysis of the 'Theory of Machines.' The work is primarily addressed to the teachers of Polytechnic Schools in Germany. It is probable that it will make slower way in this country than either in Germany, in France, or in Italy; as with the usual practical good sense of the English mechanic is generally blended an under-valuing of the technical theory of his art. The word "kinematics" has been used, in the German work, in a limited sense, for the science of constrained motion, that is, motion as it occurs in machines, without reference to the ideas of either time or force. For this reason the English translator has altered the original title of the work to that of 'Kinematics of Machinery.' Prof. Reuleaux states his aim to be the determination of the conditions which are common to all machines, in order to decide what it is that essentially constitutes a machine. It seems to us that this is rather the reversal of the natural method, which would be first to define what is meant by a machine, and then to inquire into its conditions. But the work plunges so rapidly *in medias res*, as the author expresses it, that we come almost immediately to the details which are submitted to analysis.

Passing over a very important chapter of what are called Phoronomic propositions, or

statements as to relative motion in a plane, cylindric rolling, rotation about a point, conic rolling, and twisting and rolling of ruled surfaces, we come to the primary law of the author, which is to the effect that the elementary parts of a machine are not single, but occur always in pairs; and that the machine, from a Kinematic point of view, must be regarded as consisting of pairs of elements, which in their turn are coupled together. He then assumes that one element of the pair is stationary (as referred to surrounding space), and that it must be so formed as to contain an envelope of the second or moving element, so arranged as to prevent all motions of the latter except the one required. This connexion is termed "closing the pair." Pairs of elements may be either incompletely or completely closed. The former arrangement is termed "force closure," because some natural force, usually gravity, is relied on for keeping up the necessary contact of the pair. The latter is called "chain closure"; and the Professor considers that the genuine progress of machinery has consisted in the substitution of chain closure for force closure. To this change, therefore, he points as that to be aimed at by the mechanical inventor.

It may be said that this is only putting in new words what is known to the mechanic. But it is often of no small service to a science to state its principles in any clear manner whatever, whether by the use of old or of new terms. There remains, however, the danger of being bound by the new statement to conclusions which are not always tenable. Thus a mechanist might reply that all that was true in the above abstract propositions was the fact that improvement was constantly occurring in the accuracy and precision of the parts of machines, and that no light was thrown on that progress by calling it a substitution of chain closure for force closure. Again, he would say that an intimate knowledge of the strength of materials—which is no portion of the kinematic theory—was an inseparable element of any improvement in mechanical accuracy. And he might even maintain that chain closure, as defined by Prof. Reuleaux, was not in itself any better than force closure, although for many mechanisms the former is most applicable. Thus we may take the case of an axle or journal, supporting a heavy rotating or vibrating wheel or beam. The axle lies in semi-cylindrical bearings, in which it is kept by the weight of the moving body. This is what the Professor calls force closure. It may be the case that an upper semi-cylinder is attached to this bearing (in order to keep out dust, or to keep in oil), but it is not screwed so tight as to exert any friction on the axle. If such were the case, there would be a loss of power in the machine. But it is that very tightening that would substitute chain closure for force closure, and, as the latter is fully adequate for the requirements of the case, to substitute the former for the latter would be an injury, and not a benefit, to the machine. But, if a similar engine were altered in position, or made locomotive, the mechanical closing of the bearing would be a necessity called forth by the new condition. It would be an improvement in the movable engine, but the reverse in the fixed one. This rather militates against the general statement of the argument of the Professor.

Again, Prof. Reuleaux compares the cases of a locomotive on rails and one on the ground. He intimates the great mechanical superiority of the former, which he regards as due to the fact that the wheel and the rail form a pair, and holds that, therefore the scientific mechanist must prefer the machine composed of railway and locomotive to the ruder attempt at the locomotive alone. But what are the facts of the case? The ordinary locomotive may be said, in the language of the Professor, to form a pair with the rail on which it runs. But it is a force-closed pair. In the case of the mountain locomotive, known by the name of Mr. Fell, the adhesion is caused by mechanical means. The action, then, is that of a chain-closed pair; but its introduction anywhere but on an incline of a certain rise would entail a great loss of power. Thus it is not the character of the closure, in itself, which is the first consideration, but its applicability to the requirements of the case. So, again, as to the character of the motion required. It may be the case that the path of the engine is strictly limited, that motion to and fro in that path is all that is required, and that the great object of the engineer is to obtain velocity in that path. These are obviously the conditions that gave birth to the railway locomotive. On the other hand, it may be the case that the position or path of the machine is altogether undefined, and that the aim of the engineer is to produce great motive power, acting at low velocity, in a path determinable at will. Here we have the conditions which are fulfilled by those ponderous and powerful machines which have given a new life to agriculture. Accuracy of work is not here required; velocity of movement is not required; to endeavour to substitute the chain closure and the paired element for the ruder mechanism would be a mistake. Thus such a general statement as this of the Professor cannot be accepted as logically conclusive.

Perhaps the most striking proof that the new notation has not yet enabled the author to throw much light on the prospects of invention is to be found in the descriptions of rotary engines. From the time of Watt no idea has so stimulated the inventor as that of the rotary engine. Watt himself, and hundreds of his followers, have considered that extraordinary saving may be expected if steam can be applied to the production of sustained rotary motion, in lieu of the reciprocating motion of the piston and cylinder. Prof. Reuleaux has figured and described various rotary engines, and directs attention to their common foundation in what he calls chamber-crank gear. But as to the question whether such a mode of constraining motion is attainable, or whether the anticipated results would follow if it were attained, he is discreetly silent. Thus not only the construction, but even the critical value of his system breaks down where we apply the test of practical utility.

Notwithstanding these reasons for fearing that we have, with a new nomenclature, notation, and analysis, no great promise as yet for the future of invention, we cannot but speak in very high terms of the patience, industry, and philosophical spirit of the work. We the less regret being unable to say more from the conviction that the book is one not only to be read but to be pondered over by

the mechanical student. Prof. Kennedy has performed the difficult task of presenting the arguments of his German brother-professor in intelligible English. The illustrations are good, and the work bids fair to become a necessary element of the library of the educated mechanic.

Overwork and Premature Mental Decay. By C. H. F. Routh, M.D. (Baillière, Tindall & Cox.)

THOUGH the effects of overwork are here carefully described, it is very apparent that Dr. Routh's experience is much greater in complaints due to excess of different kinds than in those which originate from overwork properly so called. There is much fashion in medicine, as in other things, and the treatment here recommended, so far as it is by drugs, is up to the latest fashion. It is surprising to find an author such as Dr. Routh, who is clear and practical enough in his own writing, imposed upon by the pretentious obscurity of others, and quoting, with a kind of awe, a sentence such as the following:—"The acquisition of chemical statics leads almost necessarily and very easily to mechanical dynamics of the brain, and these in their turn will furnish data for physiological and pathological conclusions."

The Moon, and the Condition and Configuration of its Surface. By E. Neison, F.R.A.S. (Longmans & Co.)

THIS is a work of great merit, and its appearance will form a fresh epoch in selenography. It is now nearly forty years since the publication of that great classic, Beer and Mädler's 'Der Mond'; and the astronomical world will welcome the new topography of a celestial body, which, in addition to its great importance and utility to us, must ever be one of the most interesting, from its great comparative proximity enabling us to learn much more about it than any other. We are here presented with a description embodying nearly all that is at present known respecting the surface of our satellite. The author, without ignoring the labours of his predecessors, has founded his book chiefly upon eight years' continuous observations of his own. (It will be remembered that Mädler's, almost the sole authority for 'Der Mond,' embraced a period of seven years, commencing with 1830.) The description is accompanied by a series of twenty-two maps, which amount, in fact, to a complete delineation of the lunar surface, on a scale of two feet to the moon's diameter. They are preceded by a key, or index-map, of the same size as each, on which references are placed to the separate maps; and this is altogether a very convenient arrangement. Before entering on his detailed description, the author gives us his views on the present condition of the "lesser light," which are, at any rate, worthy of attention. He considers that the absence of air on the Moon's surface is by no means proved, and that the probability is in favour of an atmosphere of considerable extent though of very small density (which would be sufficient to account for its insensible effect on refraction when stars are seen near the limb). Water of any amount there cannot be; but Mr. Neison contends for the likelihood of moisture on the surface, and thinks it possible it may be sufficient to sustain some vegetable life. At some remote epoch our satellite was probably more fully furnished. The violent and frequent changes of temperature to which her surface is constantly exposed can hardly fail to produce considerable local alterations in its configuration, some of which have probably given evidence of their existence to our observations, and doubtless the following up of these will reveal other and still more manifest changes, from the breaking down and disintegration of crater-formations and the like. The work before us gives, of course, great vantage-ground for the study of these by comparison of its details with those resulting from future accurate observations. It is one without which no astronomical library can be complete.

PALESTINE EXPLORATIONS.

Beirut, Syria, June 28, 1876.

MY last expedition east of the Jordan occupied eighty-one days, ending with the 5th of May, and I devoted more than half this time to the valley and foot-hills lying immediately east of the river, and between the Lake of Tiberias and the Dead Sea. Between the Lake of Tiberias and the Jabbok the region is one of great fertility, and not the unproductive desert that it is usually represented to be. The Yarmuk, on the north, is a large river; and the Jabbok, on the south, is a river of respectable size. Between these no less than eleven living streams, more than half of which can be called large ones, flow down from the hills to water the plain. Canals carry the water from these streams in all directions, and irrigate the vast wheat-fields which are the pride of the valley. The valley is from three or four miles to about six miles in width. In the valley itself there are no ruins; but it is an interesting fact that there is a ruin in every case just at the point where these streams leave the foot of the hills. On my map I have marked thirteen such ruins, several of which appear to have been places of wealth and importance. These towns were practically in the valley, but in many cases just off from the great thoroughfare leading from north to south, and so situated that, while they had a good head of water in the fountain or stream behind them, they had spread out before them the fertile plain, with its marvellously winding river, beyond which the western hills rose in grandeur. The region, however, on the east side of the river, from the Jabbok south as far as Wady Nimrin, is of an entirely different character, being desolate and barren, owing to the fact that there are no fountains or streams flowing down upon it from the hills. From the Wady Nimrin to the Dead Sea the plain is fertile again, since Wadien Shaib, Kefrein, and Hesban send down an abundant supply of water.

I made diligent search in the region of Wady Yabis for the site of Jabesh Gilead. I examined every ruin and all the prominent hill-tops, and am confident that the name "Jabesh" is not preserved except in the name of the wady itself. Robinson passed hastily through this section, and had his attention called to a ruin bearing the name of Ed Deir, situated on the south side of Wady Yabis, where there are some important remains; but he did not visit the place, and probably was not aware that it is perched upon an eminence very difficult of access, and quite off from the road leading from Pella to Gerash, on which Eusebius states that Jabesh Gilead stood, at a distance of six Roman miles from Pella. I am quite sure that Robinson would have seen the impropriety of suggesting this as the site of Jabesh Gilead, if he had visited the place itself. On the road leading over the hills from Pella to Gerash, at a distance of one hour and forty minutes from Pella, are the remains of a large and very ancient town, bearing the name of Miryamio. This is the only important ruin in that immediate section, and the distance corresponds well with that given by Eusebius. In Saul's time (1 Sam. xi.) there was a great battle at Jabesh Gilead, in which the Ammonites were beaten; and about Miryamio there is abundance of room for an army to operate, which is not true of Ed Deir. Miryamio commands a view of Jebel esh Sheikh, Safed, Tabor, Chaukab, all the northern part of the Lake of Tiberias, and a great deal of the Jordan valley and the hills of Ephraim and Judah beyond; while in the east Kulot er Rubud presents an imposing appearance. A number of angles were taken from Ed Deir and Miryamio, and also from every other important ruin or point visited.

I am surprised that Robinson's map should place Kurkama on the north of Wady Yabis, while his text states that it is on the south side. He did not, however, visit the place. Murray's map also places it on the north. At the mouth of Wady Yabis there are ruins called Mazabil.

These are on the south side. Following the road from here in a south-easterly direction, we first climb some hills, and then come out on to a large plateau, in the centre of which, a little less than one hour from Mazabil, are the ruins of Kurkama. The situation is a fine one, with broad fields about it, and the ruins indicate that this place was once a large and important city or town. I do not know what ancient name "Kurkama" may be a corruption of; but a Karkor is missing, near which the remnant of the Midianite host, under Zebah and Zalmunna, was encamped when it was overtaken by Gideon (Judges viii.); and it would seem to have been near the Succoth region, which lies immediately north of the Jabbok, for the men of Succoth were afraid to give food to Gideon's men, lest they should bring upon themselves the vengeance of the Midianites, in case the Hebrew captain was unsuccessful against them.

Gideon went up by the route which certain desert tribes lying to the eastward usually took, but it is not stated how far he went. The distance, however, does not appear to have been great, since it is stated that, after the battle, he got back to Succoth before sunrise, which he could not have done had Karkor lain very far to the east. It is possible, of course, that these two names have no connexion, and the statements just made are to be regarded as suggestions merely.

In connexion with Miryamio, I should say that on the road leading to Pella squared stones and columns are scattered for some distance, which would indicate, perhaps, that Jabesh Gilead, after its decline, furnished building materials to Pella, its prosperous rival at the foot of the hills below. Pella, called at present Fabl, and not "Fahl," is beautifully situated on the Jirm el Moz (pronounce o like o in rose), and has an abundant supply of water. In Kiepert's map, "1875," I notice that Pella is placed on the second stream north of the Moz; and the same is true of the map in Baedeker's new Handbook. The hills about Pella are full of tombs, some of which have only recently been opened by the Arabs living near. In these I found a couple of Christian inscriptions in Greek. In the hill just back of the town, and at a point which overhangs the wady and fountain, there are the remains of a church, and in front of the city there are the remains of what appeared to have been another church of immense size.

Some distance north of Fabl I found a fine natural bridge spanning a deep wady. The bridge is from twenty to thirty feet wide, eighty to one hundred feet high, about seventy yards long, and the great arch is twenty-five to thirty feet in height, at the highest point. The wady runs from east to west, and the banks are very steep, and the bridge forms a striking object. West of the bridge, and at the bottom of the wady, there is a large hot sulphur spring, of 103 degs. temperature. The spring is on the north side of the wady, and about it are foundations of large squared stones, of which several tiers remain in position, and also some broken columns. Robinson and Ritter do not mention this hot spring, nor is it noticed in the valuable and scientific work of Lartet. And in the books at my command here I do not find that either the bridge or the viands have been noticed at all. Neubauer refers to a passage in the Jerusalem Talmud where the words "Hamtha of Fabl" occur in connexion with the travels of a certain Rabbi Zeira, which he is inclined to identify with Pella, although he does not seem to be aware of the existence of any hot spring. At the mouth of Wady Zerka there was formerly one or more large hot springs, and an old man of the Arabs, whom we found there, told us that, when he was a boy, the springs were large and the water so hot that he could hardly bear to bathe in it; but in Ibrahim Pasha's time a large canal, which still exists, was dug just above the springs to carry water from the river to the plain, and since that time the springs have been worthless. The place is now a marsh, and the water merely tepid. There is a tel near by which retains the name, Tel el Hammam,—and also the level plain just above there is called Ard el Hamma. The

words "el Hamma" point to the fact of hot springs. Five or six miles south of the Jabbok, near the road leading from Es Salt to Dama and Aablis, there is a large salt spring, which, however, dries up in summer. At Tel el Hammām, on the Shittim plain, there is another hot spring, and the ruins about the tel show that the place has been occupied by a town of considerable size. This tel is about three miles north-west of Tel er Rama, which is identified with Libias, Julias, and Beth Haram. I examined the hot sulphur springs at Callirhoe, and brought away water for analysis. We have the direct testimony of Josephus that Herod the Great visited these springs during his last illness. There are no ruins of any kind at Callirhoe to show that it was ever a place of resort, and, besides, these springs are very difficult of access; and it has always been a matter of wonder to me how a person in Herod's condition, suffering as he was, and near to death, could possibly make the journey to Callirhoe, which, in the very best times, must have been fatiguing even to people in health. And I have found a statement, although I cannot now give my authority for it, but think it is from Ptolemy, to the effect that the springs at Callirhoe were often confounded with those at Libias, or Livias. While it seems impossible that Herod should have been removed to Callirhoe, it is very reasonable that he should have visited Livias (the spring, as I have said, is at Tel el Hammām), which is in the plain opposite Jericho, and a little less than three hours distant from the Jordan, and which was doubtless a very pleasant resort for invalids. I made a careful examination of the hot springs at el Hamma, or, as they are generally called, the hot springs of Gadara. This, I judge, was the finest resort in Syria. The little plain on the banks of the Yarmuk, where they are found, is about a mile long by three-fourths of a mile wide, and two-thirds of this space is covered with ruins. The building material was the hard black basalt. One of the attractions of the place was a beautiful theatre, of which I made a plan, as I did of the whole valley. The books report the number of springs here as high as eight or ten; but there are only four, and a very large one three miles up the valley to the east, at M'Khaibeh, making in all five. The largest of the el Hamma springs is sixty yards in length by twenty in breadth, and the average depth is about six feet. The temperature is 103 degs. The hottest spring is 115 degs. Two of these springs combine and flow in one channel to the river, while the largest spring just mentioned flows to the river in a channel of its own. The amount of water flowing in these two channels combined, I estimate to be equal to one stream twenty-one feet wide and twenty inches deep, with a rapid current. The temperature of the large spring at M'Khaibeh is 112 degs., and the volume of water flowing from it is equal to that from the three springs at el Hamma combined. Three mills are run by water at over 100 degs. temperature; and, while the millers have to endure the terrible smell of sulphur, they can, on the other hand, congratulate themselves that their wheels will not be blocked by ice in the winter. M'Khaibeh, which I have just mentioned, is a tropical paradise. I counted there as many as eighteen different tropical trees and shrubs, and above the tangled mass of trees and vines and vegetation there rise at least two hundred graceful palms, the whole forming a splendid sight to look down upon from the neighbouring hills, such as can be found nowhere else in Syria. Special attention was paid to the singular mixture of basaltic and limestone formations in the valley of the Yarmuk (which the Arabs call Maradira, and not "Mandibūr"), but I cannot speak of those at present. Gadara is at the top of the mountains south of the hot springs, and about three miles distant from them. Its situation is commanding, and the spectators from the upper seats of the westernmost of its two theatres could enjoy one of the finest prospects in Palestine. Five great fortresses were in sight, besides the whole country, rich in cities and villages, from Hermon almost to

Jericho; and at their very feet the Sea of Galilee, covered, as it then was, with vessels, and surrounded with life. The splendid view from this point is worthy of being described with great minuteness of detail. What remains of Gadara shows that it was a place of elegance and wealth. Josephus speaks of the villas about it; and at one place, three miles a little south of east from the city, near a large cistern, I dug down and found a beautiful tesselated pavement. Four miles east of Gadara, on the road leading to Capitolias (now Beit er Ras), was a temple, and the foundations and some portions of the columns which remain show that it was a structure of more than ordinary size and magnificence. Between this temple and the city itself the way was lined with tombs. In prosperous times this city of the dead, with its elegant and costly sepulchres, must have been one of the attractions of the place, as well as its temples and theatres, and wonderful prospect, and its hot baths at the foot of the mountain below it. Here at Gadara, after the destruction of Jerusalem, the Jews had a flourishing school, and the Rabbis used to visit the springs, and walk for recreation along the shaded banks of the river. The far-famed springs at Tiberias are insignificant in size in comparison with those at el Hamma, and it seems a pity that the delightful waters of the latter should flow on for ever without being enjoyed by those who would appreciate and be benefited by them. It may be well to give a list of the hot sulphur springs in the Jordan valley. They are at Tiberias, at Gadara, at Wady Hammet Abu Dhableh, north of Pella, at the mouth of Wady Zerka (not the mouth of the river itself, for the mouth of the river is fully eight miles from the mouth of the wady), at Tel el Hammām, near Livias, in the Shittim plain, and at Callirhoe. The latter, indeed, is not in the Jordan valley, but it is appropriately mentioned in connexion with the series on the east side of the river. Those at Tiberias and Callirhoe are the hottest, while those at Callirhoe and Gadara send forth the greatest volume of water.

SELAH MERRILL.

GEOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

THERE is a probability of the Asiatic traveller, Mr. Ney Elias, relinquishing his post in the Calcutta Foreign Office, and shortly returning to this country. The disastrous termination of the expedition to South-western China in which he, together with Col. Horace Browne and the late Mr. Margary, took prominent part, appears to have deterred the Government of India from making any efforts to explore her conterminous countries, and this we suppose will go far to account for Mr. Elias's disinclination to remain, now that so promising a field of action is closed to him. In our opinion, the attention of Government might opportunely be directed towards Tibet, with which Mr. Edgar's recent proceedings brought us so directly into friendly contact.

Further letters from General Stone and Col. Gordon have been received this week, which give additional and very interesting details of Signor Gessi's exploration of Albert Nyanza. Like Lake Nyassa, this great freshwater sea appears to be subject to violent storms, which render its navigation perilous in certain seasons. The southern portion is very shallow, and encumbered with aquatic vegetation. Col. Gordon, indeed, thinks that it is connected on the south with other similar lakes lying between it and Tanganyika, and that Stanley is now threading his way amidst this group of lakes. According to Signor Gessi, who sends a very satisfactory sketch-map of the outlet of the Nile from the Albert Nyanza, a branch stream forks off from the main river a few miles from the outlet, and runs towards the Jaie (Petherick's Ayee), which has a course of several hundred miles nearly parallel to the Nile, rejoining the main stream opposite the commencement of the Giraffe River. This is an interesting discovery in Nilotic geography, but we can scarcely join Signor Gessi in the expectation that the new branch may be free from obstructions to navi-

gation than the White Nile. Petherick, in January, 1862, crossed the stream at a point nearly on the parallel of Gondokoro, and found it only waist-deep; it has, moreover, to descend from the high level of the lake to the plains, in the same way as the main stream.

The military geographical institute at Vienna has just published a map of Bosnia, the Herzegovina, Servia, and Montenegro, which is based, to a large extent, upon recent reconnaissances made by Austrian officers. This map is on a scale of 1: 300,000, and has been substituted for twelve of the sheets of Scheda's map of Central Europe, which were very imperfect indeed. It is the most detailed map of the seat of war yet published. A Russian map of the whole of Turkey, on a scale of 1: 420,000, and based upon surveys by Russian officers, is being prepared for publication, as is also Kanitz's map of Bulgaria, which was awarded a medal at the Paris Geographical Congress, although it only figured in the catalogue, and not in the Exhibition galleries. In the mean time, the only trustworthy map of the whole of Turkey in Europe is that by Dr. H. Kiepert, published in 1871, on a scale of 1: 1,000,000, a portion of which has also appeared as a map of the Seat of War. As for Handtke's map, in twenty sheets, scale 1: 600,000, it is far from trustworthy, and having been completed about ten years ago, the more recent explorations and surveys have found no place in it.

We have just received from Dr. Kiepert a map of the Sanjak of Philippopolis or Edipe, translated from a Turkish map published at Constantinople, and an ethnographical map of Turkey and the surrounding countries. The latter is undoubtedly an improvement upon Lejean's map. The most striking difference between the two consists in the restriction of the Greek element in Asia Minor, and its extension over nearly the whole of the Epirus, on Kiepert's map. We wish Dr. Kiepert would publish a religious map in addition to this ethnographical one, for differences of religion, in many instances, alienate even more than do differences of language.

L'Explorateur announces the death of that distinguished geographer, Dr. Petermann, of Gotha. Up to the time of our going to press, however, no confirmation of the statement has reached London, and it is to be hoped it may prove untrue.

Mr. R. B. N. Walker writes:—"The Marquis de Compiègne having, in the last number of the *Explorateur*, attributed to me the review of his first volume which appeared in the *Athenæum* of October 23 (No. 2504), will you kindly permit me to state that I not only have no claim to the authorship of the article in question, but that I did not even know of its existence until, in common with your other readers, I saw it in your columns? I would wish to state further, for the information of M. de Compiègne, that no notice of his work has hitherto been contributed by me to the *Athenæum* beyond the brief letter which you did me the favour to insert on December 18, 1875, and which bore my name. In conclusion, will you allow me to support M. de Compiègne's appeal in favour of M. di Brazzi, who has been signally unfortunate, and who generously wishes to repair the loss of instruments and other necessities out of his private means, instead of asking, as he might well do, the public to come to his aid? I am sure that English members of the Société de Géographie de Paris, as well as all who are interested in the exploration of Equatorial Africa, only need to be informed of M. di Brazzi's wants to induce them to come forward in aid of the enterprise he is so gallantly and perseveringly striving to bring to a successful issue."

We learn, from Guido Cora's *Cosmos*, that Signor Giulio Adamoli proposes to travel with a caravan from Morocco to Wad Nun, and thence, perhaps, to Timbuktu. He has gone through a course of instruction at the Observatory at Milan, and will thus be able to determine with accuracy the geographical position of the places visited.

We are glad the Religious Tract Society have published a revised edition of the Rev. Thomas

Milner's comprehensive 'Universal Geography.' It is one of the most useful books of this class with which we are acquainted. The revision could hardly have been entrusted to more competent hands than to those of Mr. Keith Johnston. He has wisely abstained from recasting the book, though no doubt tempted to do so in several instances, but has been content to embody in it our latest acquisitions in matters geographical. This is as it should be. The book retains its identity, and at the same time is abreast of our present knowledge.

We have received the first two parts of the *Bulletin trimestriel de la Société khédiviale de Géographie*, at Cairo, which promises to become one of our most valuable geographical periodicals. The principal papers refer to Linant de Bellefond's journey to the Victoria Nyanza, to Th. Huglin's journey into the territories of the Beni Amer and Habab in 1875, and to the progress of geographical exploration in Algeria, during 1868-71, by H. Duveyrier. The former two are illustrated by excellent maps.

EASTER.

WE have received from the Bishop of Meath, Dr. Butcher, a paper containing a general demonstration of the celebrated rule of Gauss for finding the date of Easter in any year. Gauss's rule was published by him in *Zach's Monatliche Correspondenz* for 1800; but the first general proof of it (applicable to all centuries) appears to have been given by the Chevalier Cisa de Grey, Professor of Mechanics in the University of Turin, in the year 1818. The object of the Bishop of Meath's paper, now before us, is to offer a new and exceedingly neat demonstration of the rule, by deriving it from the principles and formulae of Delambre, as explained by him in the first volume of his 'Histoire de l'Astronomie Moderne,' published at Paris in 1821. The rule in question holds good universally for the Julian Calendar, but is liable to two "exceptions" in the reformed or Gregorian Calendar. It is to be hoped, however, that the time is approaching when the occasion for the rule (as well as for the multitude of tables in the Prayer-Book, for which it is, in fact, a general expression) will cease altogether by the adoption of a more simple and convenient plan for keeping the anniversary of Easter, as has been already advocated in these columns (see *Athenæum* for April 26, 1873, and February 26, 1876).

SOCIETIES.

GEOLoGICAL.—*June 21.*—Prof. P. M. Duncan, President, in the chair.—Messrs. H. Maclean and S. Trickett were elected Fellows, and Dr. L. Rüttmeyer, of Basle, a Foreign Correspondent.—The following communications were read: 'On the Ice-Fjords of North Greenland, and on the Formation of Fjords, Lakes, and Cirques in Norway and Greenland,' by Mr. M. A. Helland,—'On the Drift of Brazil,' by Mr. C. L. Morgan,—'Recent Glacial and Aqueous Action in Canada and the Drift-Uplands of the Province of Ontario,' by the Rev. W. Bleasdale,—'On the Glacial Climate and the Polar Ice-cap,' by Mr. J. J. Murphy,—'On the Discovery of Plants in the Lower Old Red Sandstone of the Neighbourhood of Callander,' by Messrs. R. L. Jack and R. Etheridge, jun.,—'On an adherent Form of Productus and a small Spiriferina from the Lower Carboniferous Limestone Group of the East of Scotland,' by Mr. R. Etheridge, jun.,—'Notice of the Occurrence of Remains of a British Fossil Zeuglodon (*Z. Wanklynii*, Seeley) in the Barton Clay of the Hampshire Coast,' 'On the Remains of *Emys Hordwellensis*, from the Lower Hordwell Beds in the Hordwell Cliff, contained in the Woodwardian Museum of the University of Cambridge,' 'On an associated Series of Cervical and Dorsal Vertebrae of Polyptychodon from the Cambridge Upper Greensand, in the Woodwardian Museum of the University of Cambridge,' 'On *Crocodilus icenicus* (Seeley), a second and larger Species of Crocodile from the Cambridge Upper Greensand, contained in the

Woodwardian Museum of the University of Cambridge,' and 'On *Macrurusaurus seminus* (Seeley), a long-tailed Animal with prococulous Vertebræ, from the Cambridge Upper Greensand, preserved in the Woodwardian Museum of the University of Cambridge,' by Mr. H. G. Seeley,—'On the Mechanism of Production of Volcanic Dykes and on those of Monte Somma,' by Mr. R. Mallet,—'On the Metamorphic Rocks surrounding the Land's End Mass of Granite,' by Mr. S. Allport,—'On the Relation of the Upper Carboniferous Strata of Shropshire and Denbighshire to Beds usually described as Permian,' by Mr. D. C. Davies,—'Notes on the Physical Geography and Geology of North Gippsland, Victoria,' by Mr. A. W. Howitt,—'Further Notes on the Diamond Fields, &c., of South Africa,' by Mr. E. J. Dunn,—'On Chesil Beach, Dorsetshire, and Cahore Shingle Beach, Co. Wexford,' by Mr. G. H. Kinahan,—'Some recent Sections near Nottingham,' by the Rev. A. Irving,—'On the Permians of the North-east of England, and their Relations to the under and over lying Formations,' by Mr. E. Wilson,—'On the Section at High Force, Teesdale,' by Mr. C. T. Clough,—'On the Distribution of Flint in the Chalk of Yorkshire,' by Mr. J. R. Mortimer,—'On the Mode of Occurrence and Derivation of Beds of Drifted Coal near Corwen, North Wales,' by Mr. D. Mackintosh,—'On the Cephalopoda-beds of Gloucester, Dorset, and Somerset,' by Mr. J. Buckman,—and 'On Evidence of the Subsidence of the Island of Guernsey,' by Mr. R. A. Peacock.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—*July 7.*—The Lord Talbot De Malahide, President, in the chair.—The Chairman introduced the Mayor of Colchester, who made some observations upon the antiquities of that place, and promised a hearty welcome on the part of the inhabitants to the Meeting about to be held here.—Mr. J. H. Parker gave a discourse 'On Recent Archaeological Researches in Rome,' which was illustrated by numerous photographs, but the expected plans and sketches had not arrived. After describing the principal discoveries which had been recently made, Mr. Parker spoke of the scheme for the new city of Rome, which was intended to consist of blocks of houses, alternating with squares, enclosing trees and ruins; but great difficulties arose from the ruins not always coming in the right places, and many were consequently destroyed or removed. Mr. Parker returned to England *vid* Sicily, where he carefully examined the public and other buildings, &c. At the request of the meeting he gave the result of this investigation, and exhibited numerous photographs of what he had seen.—After some observations by the Chairman and others, Prof. B. Lewis read a memoir 'On the Antiquities of Brittany,' in which he gave a sketch of the history of the district, and discussed in some detail the Roman remains and early stone monuments existing there, in the course of which he raised objections to many of Mr. Fergusson's theories and conclusions upon the subject. The discourse was illustrated by photographs and by a collection of Gaulish coins.

The value and interest of the memoir having been cordially acknowledged, Mr. Fortnum gave an epitome of some 'Observations' prepared by him upon the bronze portrait-busts of Michel Angelo, attributed to Daniele de Volterra and other artists, which time did not allow him to read at length.—Mr. Greaves exhibited a series of rubbings from brasses in Morley Church, Derbyshire, of which he gave explanations, and in which Mr. Waller joined.—Sir D. J. Norreys sent a drawing of a remarkable window in Kiltartan Church, near Gort, co. Galway, in the mullions of which he traced bolt-holes for shutters, or for movable frames, containing glass or other material for admitting light, while protecting the lights on the altar.—Through the agency of Mr. Wright a display was made of celts of jade, early weapons, ornaments, &c., brought home by H.M.S. Challenger and Basilisk. These comprised some very fine weapons of an early type,

some of which had been in use down to the present time, while others were for ceremonial purposes.—Prof. Westwood sent a drawing of a sword of singular form, lately found in a cellar in High Street, Oxford, and now in the Ashmolean Museum. Two keys of ancient form were attached to it by a chain; these were thought to support the conjecture that the weapon was a processional sword of some high official.—Mr. Corner exhibited a jet seal of Osbert de Kilton, of about A.D. 1150.—Mr. B. M. Ranking brought a set of Indian playing cards, round, and ninety-four in number, enclosed in their original box.—It was announced that the Chester Meeting would commence on Tuesday, August 1.

ENTOMOLOGICAL.—Prof. Westwood, President, in the chair.—Mr. Douglas exhibited some rare British Psyllidæ, taken by himself, near Lee, Kent; amongst which was *Aphalara renosa*, Först, new to the British Fauna, now first identified as living on *Achillea millefolium*.—The President showed some microscopic slides containing specimens of Diptera, &c., prepared with extraordinary care by Mr. Enoch. He also brought for exhibition twigs of horse-chestnut from Oxford, that had been attacked by some species of lava, which had eaten away the inside of portions of the stem, causing the buds to drop off. He was in doubt whether the insect was *Zeuzera asculi*, or some other; but he would be glad to know if the destruction to the trees had been noticed elsewhere. He also exhibited two species of *Coccus*, one of them on camellia-leaves in his greenhouse, which he had previously described in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* under the name of *C. camelliae*, and which had afterwards been observed by Dr. Verloren in his greenhouse in Holland. The female, which is one line in length, discharges a white, waxy matter, having the appearance of the excrement of a young bird. The other species had been sent to him by the Rev. T. A. Preston, of Marlborough, on a species of *Euphorbia* obtained from Dr. Hooker, of Kew. The leaves were covered with small scales, which, on close examination, he observed to have two small filaments attached, and these proved to be the caudal extremities of the males. These insects emerge from the pupa backwards, and, in consequence, they make their appearance with the wings drawn forward over the head.—Mr. Stevens exhibited varieties of some British Geometra, and what appeared to be a small variety of *Sycana Adonis*, taken near Croydon.—Mr. J. S. Baily communicated 'Descriptions of a new Genus and of new Species of *Halticinae*'; and Mr. Peter Cannon communicated 'Descriptions of new Genera and Species of *Teuthredinidae* and *Siricide*, chiefly from the East Indies, in the collection of the British Museum.'

MEETING FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.
SAT.—Botanic, 8½.—General.

Science Gossip.

ANOTHER small planet (No. 164) was discovered by M. Paul Henry at the Paris Observatory on the night of July 12.

MR. MURRAY promises a new book by Mr. Darwin, 'The Results of Cross and Self-Fertilization in the Vegetable Kingdom.'

THE awards made by the Council of the Institution of Civil Engineers for original communications read at the ordinary Meetings during the session 1875-76, or printed in the Minutes of Proceedings, have just been announced. There were twenty-five meetings, when twenty papers were read, and three other selected papers have found a place in the Proceedings. In accordance with custom, a contribution from a Member of Council, Mr. H. Hayter, descriptive of the Holyhead New Harbour, was not considered in the adjudication of premiums. Fifteen out of the twenty-three communications have been rewarded. The Manby Premium, which it has been the practice to assign to some young engineer, has this year fallen to D. A. Stevenson, B.Sc., for his

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account of 'The Dhu Heartach Lighthouse.' There were also fifteen supplemental Meetings, exclusively for students of the Institution, and on each of these evenings a paper was read by a member of that class, nine of these essays being deemed worthy of reward, and one being regarded as of sufficient excellence to obtain a Miller Scholarship of the value of 40*l.* a year for three years.

The following are the Presidents and Vice-Presidents for the ensuing Meeting of the British Association:—Section A, Mathematical and Physical Science—President, Prof. Sir W. Thomson; Vice-Presidents, Prof. Blackburn and Prof. Grant. Section B, Chemical Science—President, Mr. W. H. Perkin; Vice-Presidents, Prof. J. Ferguson and Dr. E. J. Mills. Section C, Geology—President, Prof. J. Young; Vice-President, Mr. J. Geikie. Section D, Biology—President, Mr. A. R. Wallace; Vice-Presidents, Dr. J. G. M'Kendrick and Prof. A. Newton. Section E, Geography—President, Capt. Evans; Vice-Presidents, Mr. C. R. Markham and Admiral Ommanney. Section F, Economic Science and Statistics—President, Sir G. Campbell; Vice-Presidents, Principal Caird and Mr. J. G. Fitch. Section G, Mechanical Science—President, Mr. C. W. Merfield; Vice-Presidents, Prof. J. Thomson and Mr. E. Woods.

'TABLEAU général méthodique et alphabétique des Matières contenues dans les Publications de l'Académie Impériale des Sciences de St. Pétersbourg depuis sa Fondation,' is the title of an Index, of which the first volume has just been received in this country. As a work of reference it will be welcomed by all interested in science, archaeology, and philology; for it contains the titles of all the papers, 5,430 in number, published by the Academy in languages other than Russian, commencing with the year 1726. In addition to all branches of science, and the two subjects specified, there are sections devoted to the history of the Academy, travels, political economy, finance, and a list of all the presidents and members. Such a book as this cannot fail to be useful, or to be accepted with abundant thanks. The second volume, containing the titles of all the papers in Russian, will, it is hoped, shortly be published.

THE Anthropological Institute have requested Mr. Robert Cust, of the Indian Civil Service, to represent them at the Congress of Orientalists.

As evidence that science advances in New South Wales, we have before us the first part of *Proceedings* of the Linnean Society of that colony, printed at Sydney. The Society, as we are informed, was "instituted for the cultivation and study of the science of natural history, in all its branches," and the first meeting was held in January, 1875. It has begun well, for the part of *Proceedings* now published contains seventeen papers on sundry birds, mammals, fishes, shells, and implements, and the address of the President, Mr. William Macleay. We cordially wish success to this new member of the great fraternity of science.

The little town of Koenigsberg, in Franconia, has just been celebrating the fourth centenary of the death of Johann Müller, more generally known as Regiomontanus.

M. LEVERRIER, the Director of the Observatory at Paris, is organizing committees in the agricultural and mining districts of France, for receiving regularly, meteorological reports from the Observatory, which they are to translate into precise and special information adapted to their own regions. The departments of Vienne and Haute Vienne have already organized their meteorological service, under the direction of MM. Touchimbert and Hébert, and they will shortly be followed by that of the Puy-de-Dôme, under M. Allnard.

We are informed that Prof. A. G. Bell has so improved his telegraphic apparatus, which indicates by means of an undulatory instead of an intermittent current, that, from an electro-magnet at one end of a single wire are heard the sounds

of the human voice, which has acted upon a membrane connected with another electro-magnet at the other end of the system. Prof. Bell has been exhibiting the results of his telegraphic discoveries, which are secured by patent in the United States.

M. GRUNER has been drawing attention to the probable exhaustion of the English coal-mines. He estimates the maximum production of our collieries for all time at 250,000,000 tons. It is at present 130,000,000 tons, and he assumes, from his examination, that our coal will not be exhausted in less than eight centuries.

MR. R. H. M. BOSANQUET read recently before the Ashmolean Society, Oxford, a paper, 'On a new Form of Polariscopic, and its Application to the Observation of the Sky.' This paper, which deserves careful attention, is published in the *Philosophical Magazine* for July.

THE first volume of a work by Drs. Cavanna and Papasogli, which is to be published every six months, has just been issued. It is to give a complete résumé of all books and papers published on the various branches of Physical and Natural Science in Italy. The editors have the assistance of a numerous staff of scientific men.

FROM observations made in the well of Sperenburg, near Berlin, M. Mohr concludes that at the depth of 5,170 feet the increment of heat must be nil. A decrease of the increment of heat has been observed in the Artesian well of Grenelle. That the increase of heat is in a diminishing ratio with the depth, was long since determined by Mr. R. W. Fox in the deep mines of Cornwall.

THE German Gasmakers Association offer a prize equivalent to 80*l.* sterling for the best essay on the purification of gas, especially the separation of carbonic acid from the carburetted hydrogen produced from common coal. The essay, which must give a scientific explanation of the process and a clear description of the apparatus required, must be sent to Dr. Schilling, at Munich, before the 31st of December.

FINE ARTS

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.—The EIGHTH - SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION WILL CLOSE on Saturday, July 29th, - 5, Pall Mall East.—From Nine till Seven.—Admission, 1*s.*; Catalogue, 6*d.* ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

INSTITUTE of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.—The FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION WILL SHORTLY CLOSE—OPEN, from Nine till Dark. Admission, 1*s.*; Catalogue, 6*d.* GALLERY, H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

BLACK and WHITE EXHIBITION.—Dudley Gallery, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly; consisting of Drawings, Etchings, Engravings, and a series of Implements, Materials, Blocks, Plates, &c., to illustrate the processes of Line and Wood Engraving and Etching. Open from Ten till Six.—Admission, 1*s.*; Catalogue, 6*d.* ROBERT F. MCNAIR, Secretary.

BALACLAVA.—MISS THOMPSON'S new Picture, 'BALA-CLAVA.'—The FINE-ART SOCIETY (Limited) beg to announce that this Picture is now ON VIEW at their Galleries, 145, New Bond Street.—Admission, 1*s.*, including Catalogue.

MRS. GEORGE LANDSEER'S EXHIBITION of DRAWINGS, SKETCHES, and TROPHIES of INDIA and KASHMIR. NOW OPEN DAILY, from Ten till Six o'clock, at 145, New Bond Street.—Admission, 1*s.*

DORE'S NEW GREAT PICTURE, 'CHRIST ENTERING the TEMPLE.' with 'Christ Leaving the Praetorium,' 'Dream of Pilate's Wife,' 'The Night of the Crucifixion,' at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond Street. Ten to Six.—1*s.*

A Handbook of Architectural Styles. Translated from the German of A. Rosengarten. By W. Collett-Sandars. Illustrated. (Chapman & Hall.)

It is difficult to see why Herr Rosengarten's popular and sketchy manual, 'Die Architektonischen Stylarten,' has been translated. There are a dozen better books in English, and one or two more comprehensive and valuable works on the general character and history of the art. Mr. T. R. Smith, who has acted as technical corrector of the press to Mr. Sandars's version, seems to be somewhat in the dark about English knowledge of the subject. "We see at once," he tells us,—

"that the divisions relating to the architectural styles of antiquity and to the modern

styles are likely to possess great value, while the division placed between them, and to which our author has given the name of Romanesque architecture, and in which he includes what English writers often denominate Christian architecture, may, if it sometimes fails to gain our sympathy, at least serve to awaken reflection, and this will be found to be the case on reference to the body of the work."

If this means anything, it means that the so-called Romanesque architecture, including that which is sometimes styled as round-arched Gothic, was until Herr Rosengarten vouchsafed to write, and Mr. Sandars to translate, a thing unknown, or, at least, not understood in this country!

With Romanesque architecture the author couples all those modes which are more or less directly related to Roman architecture, and he is by no means particular as to the degree of relationship which exists between them: with these go the Byzantine, Mohammedan, "Christian architecture of the Middle Ages," and even the "Pointed style (called also the Gothic or German)." In fact, for Herr Rosengarten there are but three chapters in the history of architecture, "Ancient"—a tolerably comprehensive term,—"Romanesque," and "Modern." The division is one of the most unphilosophical, not to say irrational, possible. Still it is the easiest for short-winded writers and readers, and especially likely to be useful for those who wish to parade, along with a good bit of dogmatism, a little knowledge, swallowed raw at lectures, or bolted whole from manuals of "Wissenschaft" such as that before us. Nor is the matter improved when we find that the word translated "Romanesque" is, in many cases, "romantischen," though this is not always so rendered; but the blunder, whenever it occurs, is a preposterous one, discreditable to the translator or editor. The word "romantischen," i.e., romantic, is "classical" slang, used to convey an idea of something equivalent to the Chinese "barbarian." Herr Rosengarten's "sympathies" are decidedly "classical," i.e., he prefers the influences of his education and reading to the experience of ages in his own country, its climate, traditions, and national aspirations.

Of course, it would be impossible to write a book of five hundred pages, such as this, without bringing together a large mass of material, of which more or less good use may be made. Any comprehensive survey of so vast a subject as the architecture of the world must be of value to some one; but, for a rational and lucid popular exposition of the theory and philosophy of the subject, let the general student take up such a book as M. Viollet-le-Duc's 'Habitations of Man,' or any work of similar aims, while, for the history of architecture, Mr. Fergusson's invaluable digest will serve every want. One need not expect much new matter in a display of *Wissenschaft*, but really it would have been well if Herr Rosengarten had been better informed before he wrote, "As the purest specimen of the Gothic style in England, may be mentioned the nave of York Cathedral and the chapter-house adjoining it." "Amongst the peculiarities of the English Pointed style are (*sic*) that the churches, like those of the later Romanesque period, are generally of an extreme length, and have a double transept." Of course, this is only true of a few of our cathedrals, and those,

too, which do not exhibit the most important characteristics of the English Pointed style.

It is a peculiarity of such books as this that examples are presented to the reader without the slightest qualification or description of their history. For instance, on p. 346 is a woodcut of the Belfry at Bruges, given to illustrate the employment of "a bold and massive belfry-tower," the leading feature of town-halls; but this tower is not what it was originally designed to be, nor is it now at all what it once was. In the same crude fashion the Doge's Palace at Venice is given as an example of the Italian-Gothic style, and the reader must needs swallow along with the beautiful arcades the bald and incongruous upper story, its hideous openings, and the paltry parapet. Of these examples it is remarked that, "In these palaces the arches of the windows and halls rest upon shafts, and terminate in intricate designs of open tracery work, as in the case of the celebrated Palace of the Doges." Now this observation is a fair instance of a muddled mode of writing, chiefly the translator's fault, and due to a confused habit of thinking, which prevails to some extent in this volume. But it is less edifying than the next sentence:—"The arches have a wavy shape, which gives them an Oriental appearance." Again, of the origin of the Pointed style and its most beautiful development, the following account may be interesting to natives of countries not German, especially as it shows the delightful simplicity of the Teutonic mind when reposing at home:—

"This style flourished more especially where the German element prevailed. In German countries it was most widely spread, and received its noblest development (!), whereas in those in which the Romanesque sentiment predominated, it never attained any harmonious perfection, and, instead of following a characteristic development, it bore rather the impress of caprice and accident."

The fact is, that of all the developments of "Pointed" Gothic art, that of Germany is the least beautiful; comparatively lean, reedy, mechanical, confused, and ungraceful, German Gothic was evidently foreign to Germany, where, on the other hand, the round-arched and Romanesque modes flourished magnificently.

Yet the writer proposes to divide Pointed architecture into "German" and "Arabian." (!) The following addition is too good not to quote:—

"Something, it is true, more positive and precise is wanted respecting the origin of this style; but we may observe that there are grounds for attributing it to the Normans, as we see it first making its appearance in the eleventh century in structures erected by this race in the North of France, and later in England."

Further on we are told that the Freemasons derive their origin from the fraternities or guilds of masons of the Middle Ages. It is true these worthies do so "derive their origin."

SALE.

The sale of the etchings and historical portraits collected by Mr. J. Anderson Rose was concluded last week by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge. Among the etchings were the following:—Apollo and Diana, by Dürer, 10l. 5s.; Erasmus, after H. Holbein, by M. C. Bracquemond, 5l.; Charles Méryon, 5l.; Two Angels holding the Sudarium, by Dürer, 4l. 10s.; The Prodigal Son, 10l.; The Night Watch, after Rembrandt, by M. Flameng, 6l.; Death of the Virgin, after M. Schongauer, by Glockenton, 6l.;

Calais Pier, after Turner, by Mr. F. S. Haden, 16l.; set of etchings, by the same, 20l.; Marriage of St. Catharine, after Correggio, by M. Henrique-Dupont, 7l. 10s.; Landscape, by M. A. Legros, 6l.; Portrait of Mr. Carlyle, by the same, 11gs.; David Playing before Saul, 21l.; The Triumph of Mordecai, 5 guineas; Virgil suspended in a Basket, 15l.; The Return of the Prodigal Son, 9l. 10s.; Christ brought before the High Priest, 8 guineas; "Allant Travailleur," by J. F. Millet, 9l.; La Cardeuse, 10 gs.; Apollo and Hyacinthus, by M. Antonio, 5 gs.; Portrait of Rembrandt, 5 gs.; Portrait of Rembrandt and his Wife, 5l. 10s.; Rembrandt leaning on a Stone Sill, 11l. 15s.; Abraham and Isaac, 5l. 12s. 6d.; Christ Healing the Sick, 10l.; Death of the Virgin, 7l.; Jan Asselyn, 8 gs.; J. C. Sylvius, 23l.—Christ Bearing the Cross, by M. Schongauer, 10l. 15s.—Billinggate, by Mr. Whistler, 8l. 15s.; The Lime-Burners, 6l. 8s. 6d.; Portrait of M. Becquet, 8l.; The Forge, 11 gs.; Portrait of A. Seymour, 5l.; Another, second state, 5l. 12s. 6d.—A set of seven etchings of Sir D. Wilkie, 7l. 14s.; Martyrdom of St. Catharine, by M. Zasinger, 6l. 12s. Among the Portraits, the following were noteworthy: Arabella Stuart, anonymous, 5 gs.; Devereux, Earl of Essex, 5 gs.; Bust of Mrs. Siddons, anonymous, oval, 15 gs.; Henri II. of France, by N. Beatrizet, 18l.; Raphael, from a drawing by himself, by Bonasone, 6l.; 'Mona Lisa,' after Da Vinci, by Calamatta, 6l. 5s.; Mrs. Braddell, after Reynolds, by Mr. Cousins, 9l. 5s.; Queen Mary of England, by F. Delaram, 6l. 10s.; Charles Montague, Earl of Halifax, by P. Drevet the Elder, 7gs.; Sir Julius Caesar, by Elstracke, 10l.; Cardinal Wolsey, 10l. 15s.; Charles the Second, by Falthorne, 18l.; Frances Brydges, Countess of Exeter, 7 gs.; Henrietta Maria in Widow's Dress, 8l. 12s.; Milton, 5 gs.; Tycho Braché, by Falck, 13l. 15s.; Copernicus, 10l. 5s.; Anne of Austria, by Pierre Firens, 6l. 10s.; Henri le Grand, 15l. 5s.; Henri IV. and Marie de Medici, with Attendants, by L. Gaultier, 10l.; Marie de Medici, 5l. 7s. 6d.—A collection of Portraits of Celebrated Men, believed to be by Gaultier, 31l.; Henri IV., by Goltzius, 9l. 10s.; Erasmus, by F. Hogenberg, 25l. 10s.; Robert, Earl of Essex, by Hollar, 5l. 2s. 6d.; Earl of Arundel, 6l. 2s. 6d.; Dryden, by Houbraken, 5l. 12s. 6d.; Miss H. Powell, after Caroline Read, by R. Houston, 6l. 2s. 6d.; Leo X., 7l.; Mrs. Davenport, after Romney, by J. Jones, 12l. 5s.; Lady C. Price, after Reynolds, 9l.—The Set called "The Countesses," by Lombart, 8 gs.; Lady Fenhoulet, after Reynolds, by J. Mc Ardell, 8 gs.; "La Bella de Tiziano," by Mandel, 6l.; Rousseau, by C. Martin, after Ramsay, 6l.; Peter Dupuis, by A. Masson, 12l. 15s.; Da Vinci, by R. Morghen, 6l. 5s.; Napoleon I., 10l.; Queen Elizabeth, by Crispin de Passe, 10l.; Frederick of Bohemia, with his Queen and Children, 6l.; James I. seated on the Throne, surrounded by his Family, by W. de Passe, 18l. 5s.; Lord Wharton, by W. Pennock, 12 gs.; Charles II., with Lucy Walters, by P. Philippe, 6l. 2s. 6d.; Mr. F. A. Crewe, by T. Watson, 14l. 10s.; Catherine de Bourbon, by J. Wierix, 23l. 5s.; Henriette d'Entragues, by Jeronimus Wierix, 10l. 5s.; William of Orange, and five others, in ovals, 12l. 15s.; Albert, Archduke of Austria, by A. Wierix, 5l. 10s.; Elizabeth of England, 6l.; Henry IV., 6 gs.; Queen Elizabeth, anonymous, 14l. 10s.; Robert, Earl of Essex, by R. Boissard, 7 gs.; The Hemisphere, after Delaroche, by M. Henrique-Dupont, 21l.; W. Waller, after C. Janssens, by A. P. Rodtermoult, 7l.; The Landgravine of Hesse, by L. von Siegen, 15l. 10s.; Mrs. Siddons as "Zara," by J. R. Smith, 7l.; Miss Cumberland, 15 gs.; Francis I., by A. de Musis, 18l. 10s.; Milton, by Vertue, 10 gs.; Ben Jonson, 13l. 10s.; Shakespeare, 10 gs.; Sir F. Drake and Samuel Butler, 9l.; Gelius de Bovina, by C. Visscher, 10l.; Miss J. Bosville, after Beechey, by J. Ward, 8l. 5s.; James I. and Anne of Denmark, by A. Wierix, 9l.; Philip II., 8l. 15s.; Queen Elizabeth when young, by J. Rutlinger, imperfect, 21l. Total, 3,700l.

Fine-Art Gossip.

SOME weeks since we announced that the Committee of the Senate of University College, London, had recommended to the Slade Committee that either M. Legros or Mr. Yeames should succeed Mr. Poynter in the Art chair, and that the former committee eliminated the names of the other candidates for the office. On Saturday last the Slade Committee considered this recommendation, and the claims of Messrs. Thomas, Yeames, Fisk, Legros, and O'Neil. On one ground or other the claims of all the candidates, except Messrs. Legros and Fisk, were set aside. Mr. Fisk's were entertained on account of his rare experience and success as a teacher, and his energetic character; M. Legros's on account of his high distinction as an artist. It was finally considered that, as the Slade Committee had already declined one of the nominees of the Senate Committee, there would be courtesy in rejecting both; four votes were given for M. Legros, three for Mr. Fisk, and the former was conditionally appointed for one year.

MISS ELIZABETH THOMPSON, who has joined the Roman Catholic Church, has, it is said, forsaken the painting of battle-pieces, and will henceforth devote herself to Sacred Art.

SOME years since Mr. F. Madox Brown began and made progress with a picture, the subject of which is not unlike that attributed to Mr. Attiague's 'Phryne,' now in the Academy Exhibition, and the former artist intends to proceed with his interrupted designs, which it may be desirable to describe. It is styled 'Phryne sitting to Apelles for his Picture of Venus Anadyomene.' She stands on a point of water-encircled rock, wearing sandals to protect her feet from the sharp edges of the stone, otherwise she is naked. A ray of the evening sun illuminates the upper portion of her figure. Her hair, from which she is wringing the sea-water, is dishevelled. Apelles is seated in front of his model, drawing, with a board between his knees; at a distance a female attendant is preparing a repast for the artist and Phryne; on the edge of the overhanging cliffs a temple is visible.

A NEW picture, by M. G. Doré, entitled 'Christ entering Jerusalem,' is now exhibiting in Bond Street.

REPORT speaks highly of the value of the exhibition of the Société Internationale des Aquafortistes, opened on the 9th inst. at Brussels, and to be available until the 1st September next.

WE have received 'A Guide to the Architectural Museum' at Westminster (sold at the Museum). The text is supplied by Sir G. G. Scott, and it gives, in a concise and clear manner, a general sketch of one of the most useful institutions of its kind in London or elsewhere. The Museum ought to be better known and more used than is the case, and this tract is likely to serve its purpose in making it known, and so increasing its serviceableness.

THE essay by the late Mr. T. Heaphy, styled 'The Antiquity of the Likeness of Our Blessed Lord,' which originally appeared in the *Art-Journal*, with engravings, is to be republished by subscription in a volume, with coloured photographs as illustrations, and fifty engravings on wood.

THE stirring speech of the Governor-General of Canada, reported in the journals of last Saturday, has found an echo in the minds of all lovers of antiquity, and of those who honour the champions of Great Britain. It is pleasant to find that the Governor-General's suggestions, the proffered aid of the home Government, and the Queen, were received with enthusiastic cheers by the citizens of Quebec, so that we are assured these relics of valour and endurance will be preserved, and turned to good use as promenades for the people, offering as they do grand views of the neighbourhood of the beautiful city. Canada thus sets England a good example, and we trust to hear no more of proposals to destroy such works in English cities.

and towns, as at Southampton and Tenby not many years ago.

MESSRS. WOOLMANS, whose 'Munich Olives' we recommended in our number for July 8, inform us that their place of business is at 110, High Street, Marylebone, and not in Marylebone Lane.

MUSIC

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—SUMMARY OF THE SEASON.

The Covent Garden Italian Opera-house will terminate the season this evening (July 15th), with a performance of Meyerbeer's 'Étoile du Nord,' Madame Adelina Patti sustaining the character of Catherine, and M. Maurel that of Peter the Great. At the opening night, on Tuesday, the 28th of March, the opera was Rossini's 'William Tell,' with Signor Marini as Arnoldo, M. Maurel, Guglielmo Tell, and Mdlle. Bianchi, Matilda. These two works indicate that grand opera is the main-stay and attraction of the undertaking. The works which have been produced from the 28th of March to the 15th of July are now specified, with the numbers of each representation:—Mozart's 'Don Giovanni' five times, 'Nozze di Figaro' twice, and 'Il Flauto Magico' twice; Donizetti's 'Elisir d'Amore' four times, 'Don Pasquale' three times, 'Lucia' three times, 'La Figlia' once, and 'Favorita' once; Gounod's 'Faust' twice, and 'Romeo e Giulietta' once; Rossini's 'Il Barbiere' three times, and 'Guglielmo Tell' four times; Verdi's 'Traviata' five times, 'Trovatore' twice, 'Il Ballo' four times, 'Rigoletto' three times, and 'Aida' five times; Meyerbeer's 'Huguenots' twice, 'Dinorah' three times, 'Africaine' twice, and 'Étoile' four times; Bellini's 'Sonnambula' once, and 'Puritani' twice; Ambroise Thomas's 'Hamlet' once; Flotow's 'Marta' three times; Ricci's (Brothers L. and F.) 'Crispino e la Comare' once; Wagner's 'Lohengrin' three times, and 'Tannhäuser' eight times; Auber's 'Fra Diavolo,' five times.

As operas are sometimes changed at the last moment, the accuracy of the numbers given in this list cannot in every instance be relied upon, but the announcements of each evening have been followed. Out of forty-eight operas enumerated in the Prospectus, as comprising the *répertoire* of the Royal Italian Opera, no less than twenty-seven have been performed, and, in addition to the stock productions, two grand operas have been brought out for the first time in this country, namely, 'Tannhäuser' and 'Aida.' Two points are, therefore, established—first, that the promises in the season programme have been honourably carried out; and, secondly, that as regards quantity there cannot be any grounds for complaint, although as to quality there is much to object to. There were three performances in the opening week, these were followed by four in each of the two following weeks, five nights each in third and fourth weeks, and, from the 1st of May, began the series of six representations a week. This was continued for the rest of the season, and only broken on the Derby Day (May 31st), Wednesdays, June 12th, 19th, and 26th. On Wednesday, the 5th of July, there was a morning performance of 'Aida.' It is necessary to call attention to these returns, because they prove how utterly impossible it has been, owing to the succession of the almost nightly opera nights, to secure sufficient rehearsals for works of magnitude. For such light operas as 'Lucia,' 'Sonnambula,' 'Don Pasquale,' 'Elisir d'Amore,' 'La Figlia,' 'Marta,' 'Il Barbiere,' and the very familiar, but more complicated, works of Signor Verdi, no great amount of preparation beyond one pianoforte and one orchestral rehearsal is required; but when productions so intricate, dramatically as well as operatically, as the 'Huguenots,' the 'Étoile du Nord,' 'Faust,' 'Romeo e Giulietta,' 'Don Giovanni,' 'Nozze di Figaro,' 'Il Flauto Magico,' 'Lohengrin,' 'William Tell,' 'Favorita,' 'Africaine,' &c., are to be put on the stage with a heavy *mise en scène*, it is obvious that their

execution will be unsteady and imperfect unless they are carefully rehearsed; great injustice is done to the composers, and no end of annoyance and disappointment is experienced by the opera-goers. First nights, whether of revivals or of novelties, are only dress rehearsals, and a high tariff is not established for trials, but it is charged in order to ensure the highest class *ensemble*. Looking over the list of operas, the selection made seems most singular. M. Gounod's 'Romeo and Juliet,' the 'Hamlet' of M. Ambroise Thomas, the 'Favorita' of Donizetti, the 'Sonnambula' of Bellini, the 'La Figlia' of Donizetti, the 'Crispino e la Comare' of the Brothers Ricci were all given but once. So much valuable time must have been lost in mounting them, that it is impossible to guess why some of them were mounted at all. 'Hamlet' is a ponderous production, even at the Grand Opéra in Paris; it is Meyerbeer diluted; the only possible excuse for playing it here would be if Madame Nilsson were the Ophelia and M. Faure Hamlet, for on those artists solely depended its original success. 'Crispino e la Comare' is an operatic farce, quite unworthy of being imported here, and the only time for producing it at Covent Garden was when Madame Adelina Patti was Annetta and Signor Ronconi Crispino. Numerically there was an extraordinary list of artists engaged as principals, but if the casts of the operas be examined, their weakness in too many cases is palpable. Out of the entire number there was not an artiste adequate to sing and act Donna Anna, Selika ('Africaine'), Leonora ('Favorita'), Valentina ('Huguenots'); there was not a tenor who could be called a competent soul, or Vasco di Gama, or Fra Diavolo, or Hamlet, or Faust, or Count Almaviva, or Fernando ('Favorita'), &c. The baritones and basses were in better form; there was one contralto with a fine voice, but who was no actress, Signora Scalchi. We may dismiss Mesdames Pezzotta, Saar, D'Angeli, as having occupied positions beyond their powers. The tenors, Signori Nicolini, Carpi, Bolis, De Sanctis, Pavani, Piazza, and Bettini cannot be considered first-rate artists—utilities they may be styled. The best of them was Signor Carpi, who is artistic, but is no actor, and has no stage presence to compensate for deficiency of dramatic talent. Signor Marini's organ has been precarious, but he was superior to his colleagues. Mdlle. Smeroschi, Señor Gayarre, Signor Tumagno, and M. Capoul, mentioned in the Prospectus, never appeared, nor did Mdlle. Eva de Synderberg, a contralto, who was announced to make her *début* as Pierotto in 'Linda.' Signori Medica, Monti, and Conti were nonentities. There were two basses not promised, M. Feitlinger and Signor Ghilbertini, but their non-coming would have been no loss. The result of the *débuts* of Mdlle. Emma Abbott, of Mdlle. Rosavalle (Miss Tucker), and of Mdlle. Proch was disastrous. Madame Patti maintained her supremacy; while Mdlle. Albani confirmed the impression of last season, that in the Wagnerian *répertoire* she is at her best. Mdlle. Thalberg has certainly made no progress artistically, she is a mere machine, without sensibility. Mdlle. Bianchi is useful as a *comprimaria*, but is out of place as a *prima donna*. There remains Mdlle. Marimon, the Belgian *prima donna*, who, after Madame Patti, was by far the most accomplished vocalist of the company, and also possesses no ordinary histrionic capabilities. Instead of sharing the leading parts with Madame Patti, she has only been heard as Norina in 'Don Pasquale,' the Queen of Night in the 'Magic Flute,' the Queen in the 'Huguenots,' and Elvira in the 'Don Giovanni.' We are not expressing merely individual opinions about the unaccountable neglect of Mdlle. Marimon and the strangeness of the selections in the casts this season, but we are echoing the criticisms of subscribers. One complaint from the latter is a repetition of an old grievance, and that is, the appropriation of so many Saturday subscription nights to the mediocrities, although that evening suits the convenience of so many members of the Legislature, and of the professions. The name of Madame Patti only figures on four Saturdays, and

her first appearance was on a Friday. Mdlle. Marimon never sang on a Saturday night.

The production of 'Tannhäuser' and 'Aida,' it has been urged, atoned for many disappointments and vexations, and full credit may be awarded on that score; but there is a moral obligation binding on Impresarios, be they who they may, to supply their subscribers and supporters with novelties which have gone the round of Europe. Moreover, it is our contention, in which we know we have the sympathy and concord of leading connoisseurs, that no opera and no artist ought to be presented without proper preparation. At the risk of repetition, we must again maintain that public opinion is decidedly opposed to the conversion of high-priced Italian Opera-houses into training-schools for singers. The system of trying to thrust novices on the lyric stage, in place of finished vocalists, independently of its injustice, is a mistaken policy, commercially as well as artistically.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The sixty-fourth season was terminated last Monday night in St. James's Hall with the tenth concert. The symphonies were the 'Eroica' (No. 3) in E flat, Op. 55, by Beethoven, and the two movements of the unfinished work by Schubert, No. 8, Allegro Moderato, in B minor, in three-four time, and the Andante con Moto in three-eight time. The symphonic writings of Schubert are always more or less captivating, owing to the prevalence of melodies; and he is weak at times in the instrumentation, although very often diffuse, yet his works are stamped with his individuality. The programme ended with Weber's Jubilee Overture in E, in which the composer of dramatic overture embodies as the final subject our National Anthem, which Saxony has also appropriated. The instrumental attraction of the final scheme was the superb playing by Madame Essipoff of Chopin's first Pianoforte Concerto, No. 1, dedicated to Kalkbrenner, Op. 11, in E minor. The second concerto, Op. 21, in F minor, introduced at the second Philharmonic Concert, in 1843, by the late Madame Dulcken, was dedicated to Mrs. Anderson. The association of the names of three famous pianists with that of the Polish pianist is curious, and now it is a Russian pianist who has proved to be the most "eloquent" interpreter of Chopin's fine work. Madame Essipoff's performance left nothing to be desired, whether as regards delicacy and refinement of touch, exquisite phrasing, or finish and brilliancy of execution. The digital difficulties of Chopin's conceptions dismay ordinary executants; but, in addition to these manual intricacies, his music imperatively exacts a poetic temperament and an intellectual interpretation. The *tutti*s were steadily executed by the band, under the direction of Mr. Cusins, the conductor, who ought to have had the courtesy to comply with the request of Madame Essipoff, to remove his ordinary perch, and to take his place by the side of the instrument standing, as is the continental custom in the direction of a concerto, a practice which has been adopted by some of our orchestral chiefs. Not only does the seat in the St. James's Hall prevent the solo performer being seen by a large portion of the auditory, but the general execution gains when the conductor is immediately in contact with the pianist. The improvement was manifest when M. Leschetizky, the husband of Madame Essipoff, was the conductor for her at the Crystal Palace Concerts two seasons since. It need scarcely be recorded that Madame Essipoff was enthusiastically applauded, and was twice recalled to the platform. The vocalist was Miss Emma Beasley, who sang Handel's air, "From mighty kings," and Taubert's Cradle Song. At the next season, a new placing of the instrumentalists should be adopted by the Directors. The band has been too much advanced and concentrated, and, as the orchestral platform is not occupied except when a chorus is engaged, there is plenty of room to give the players more space, and to prevent the soloist from being swamped by his surroundings. The improvement of the second

violins, the violas, and some of the secondary wind instruments also require the attention of the executive committee. The Philharmonic band for some years was regarded as the finest in London, but it has lost this reputation. The selection of vocalists is another point for amendment. As a standstill policy has been abandoned, by the introduction of novelties more often than in the olden time, Progress should be the watchword. The new works which were of the greatest interest were the Wallenstein Scherzo, by Herr Rheinberger; the MS. Overture, 'The Merry Wives of Windsor,' by the late Sir W. Sterndale Bennett; the Pianoforte Concerto, No. 5, in E flat, by Herr Rubinstein; and his Dramatic Symphony, No. 4, in D minor; the Violin Concerto, in G minor, Op. 26, by Herr Max Bruch, &c. Of these productions it is to be desired that Herr Rubinstein's Dramatic Symphony should be heard at the Sydenham Concerts, conducted by Herr Manns, for Herr Manns can secure sufficient rehearsals for this very remarkable work. The main objection made to it has been that it is too long; but, as that convenient kind of criticism has been applied to the symphonies of Beethoven, Spohr, Mendelssohn, Schumann, and Schubert, &c., some more substantial cause for depreciation should be alleged.

CONCERTS.

MDLLE. TIETJENS was able to sing at her morning concert in the Royal Albert Hall last Saturday. Her voice showed few signs of deterioration, despite her trying illness. Her reception was most cordial. The programme was mainly composed of the ordinary stock operatic pieces, but amongst the least familiar were the trio from Signor Verdi's 'Attila,' "Te sol quest' anima," sung by Signora Varesi, Signor Dorini, and Herr Behrens; 'Les Rameaux,' composed and sung by M. Faure; the trio from Balfe's 'Falstaff,' sung by Mesdames Nilsson, Tietjens, and Trebelli-Bettini; Mr. Cowen's ballad, "It was a Dream," by Mdlle. Tietjens; Swedish Melodies, by Herr Behrens; and the 'Carnaval de Venise' variations, by Sir J. Benedict, sung by Signora Varesi; and Bellini's great tenor air from the 'Pirata,' "Nel furore," given by Signor Campanini. Besides the artists just mentioned, Signori Fancelli, Galassi, and Broccolini appeared. The conductors were Signor Li Calsi and Mr. Cowen. There were a great many encores and recalls.

The compositions by M. Saint-Saëns, chosen for his pianoforte recital in St. James's Hall, on the 6th inst., were his 'Marche Héroïque,' for two pianos, having M. Edouard Marlois as his colleague; his Caprice on the dance music of Gluck's 'Alceste'; his Sonata for piano and violoncello (M. Lasserre); his Transcription for the Piano from Cantatas and Sonatas by Bach; his Caprice on a theme by M. Paladilhe; a Serenade and Allegro Appassionata, for violoncello, executed by M. Lasserre. Besides these works, M. Saint-Saëns chose a Nocturne, Berceuse and Barcarolle, by Chopin, and the Waldstein Sonata, in C, by Beethoven, Op. 53, to exemplify his executive skill as a pianist. If there had been an organ in any way approaching in quality to that of the Madeleine, where M. Saint-Saëns holds the post of organist, the French composer would have been enabled to play Bach's fugues in such a manner as to delight the admirers of that instrument.

Pianoforte recitals have been given by Miss Edith Jerningham at the Beethoven Rooms, with the aid of MM. Dorrell, Ludwig, and Daubert, and Miss S. Ferrari, vocalist; by M. Pradeau, with Herr Werrenrath, tenor, at the Terrace, Kensington; Madame Marie Angelo, at Willis's Rooms, assisted by MM. Sainton, Lasserre, Lazarus, and Nicholson, Sir J. Benedict, Mr. Zerbini, instrumentalists, and Miss José Sherrington (soprano). Concerts, morning and evening, have also been given by the Misses Grace and J. Sherrington, with the co-operation of Madame Lemmens, Miss D'Alton, Messrs. Shakespeare, Santley, Federici, and B. Lane; Madame Luisa Valli, vocalist, at Dudley House, with the aid of Mesdames Chiomì, Ernst, De Boni, MM. Valdec, A. Baylis, Bonetti,

Des Ronceaux, Tito Mattei, Ganz, Albert, Sir J. Benedict, &c.; by Mr. Wilford Morgan, the tenor, at the Langham Hall, with whom were associated Mesdames Osgood, E. Mott, Banks, Summers, Butterworth, Messrs. Child, Maybrick, Tito Mattei, L. Sloper, Svendsen, Wadmore, Ganz, &c.; by Signor Guerini, violinist, with Herr Otto Goldschmidt, Madame Grimaldi, Signori Li Calsi and Torti, M. Albert, Mdlle. Radeker, Signor Federici, and M. Valdec; and by Mdlle. Thérèse Castellan, violinist, with Signor Tito Mattei, M. Albert, Sir J. Benedict, Signori Romili, Badia, Mesdames Marie Roze, the sisters Badia, Mr. Shakespeare, Signor Caravoglia, and M. Des Roseaux.

Musical Gossip.

THE summary of the season at Her Majesty's Opera, which will end on the 22nd inst., will appear in next Saturday's *Athenæum*. A morning performance of Herr Wagner's 'Lohengrin' took place at Drury Lane Theatre last Wednesday, Madame Marie Roze being again the Ortruda, vice Mdlle. Tietjens, whose reappearance is postponed until this evening (the 15th inst.), when 'Semiramide' is promised. Next Monday, Madame Nilsson, for her benefit, will enact Valentine, in the 'Huguenots.' Signora Varesi appeared as Gilda, in 'Rigoletto,' on Thursday; and last night (Friday) was given 'Faust'—Mr. Mapleson imitating the bad example of Covent Garden and giving six performances this week.

SIGNOR PETRELLA's four-act opera, 'Ione,' will be again performed at the Bijou Theatre, Royal Albert Hall, on the 19th, by the amateurs, in aid of the funds of the Dalkeith Branch Home for the Sisters of Mercy.

SUMMER evening Promenade Concerts were commenced at the Alexandra Palace last Tuesday, under the direction of Mr. Weist Hill, with a band of 130 players, and a choir of 500 voices. The solo singers engaged for the series are, Mdlle. Risarelli, Madame De Meric-Lablaiche, Madame Rose Hersee, Madame Tonnelier, Madame Blanche Cole, Signori Paladini, Monari-Rocca, Messrs. H. Guy, Wilford Morgan, Vernon Rigby, &c. The Balfour Memorial Festival will be held on the 29th inst.; Sir Michael Costa will conduct the concert, and Herr Carl Rosa the operatic performance. Madame Nilsson will appear.

THE Duke's Theatre, Holborn, was opened last Saturday night for Promenade Concerts, under the direction of Mr. Karl Meyer.

THE Lyceum Theatre will be opened on the 11th of September for the performance of operas in English, under the direction of Herr Carl Rosa, who will produce a new opera, by Mr. Cowen, an English adaptation of Herr Wagner's 'Flying Dutchman,' for Mr. Santley, and, it is also stated, the 'Tannhäuser.'

THE friends and admirers of Dr. Von Bülow will learn with deep regret that his illness has assumed a threatening form; he arrived in England on the 17th of last month, and stayed for a week at Sydenham with his sister, who then accompanied him to some bathing establishment in Germany, where he now is, and in a most dangerous state at the latest accounts.

THE Corporations of Worcester and Gloucester will join the mayor and municipality of Hereford in the procession to the cathedral on the opening morning of the Festival of the Three Choirs.

MADAME ESSIPOFF left London last Tuesday for Trouville, to join her husband, M. Leschetizky, who is indisposed. They will return to St. Petersburg in a few weeks, and will then decide about the proposals which have been made for the fair pianist to make a tour of six months in the United States, for which the sum of 4,800L will be guaranteed, with all travelling expenses for two persons, during the series of concerts, four in each week.

M. HALANZIER has decided upon producing the opera, 'Le Roi de Lahore,' music by M. Massenet, libretto by M. Gallet, at the National Opera-house. The compositions of M. Massenet have been often referred to in the *Athenæum*; we have drawn special attention to his incidental music in 'Les Érinnyes,' and to his two oratorios, 'Eve' and 'Marie Magdalene.' Signor Merelli is a most enterprising Impresario. Not content with engaging Madame Adelina Patti and Madame Pauline Lucce, for St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Vienna, he has also secured Madame Nilsson and Madame Trebelli-Bettini, Signor Masini, the tenor. It is to be hoped that the statement of the retirement from the lyric stage of Madame Stoltz will not be confirmed.

HERR VON HULSEN, the Intendant-General of the court theatres in Berlin, is now at Bayreuth, to hear the rehearsals as well as the performances of the 'Nibelungen.' Herr Niemann, the best dramatic tenor of Germany, has been for some time studying his parts with Herr Wagner.

THE Scala and the Cannobiana, at Milan, have been put up for public competition for the seasons of 1878-9, by the municipality. The subvention for the Scala is 8,000L, and the Impresario will have the use of the corporation band, the Dancing Academy, and the pupils of the Choral Singing School. The Dal Verme is closed after 72 representations from the 22nd of March to the 2nd of July, at 22 of which the 'Mignon' of M. A. Thomas was played; 14 for the 'Selvaggia' of Signor Schira; the same number for the 'Dolores' of Signor A. Manzocchi; 6 for Donizetti's 'Favorita'; and 4 for the 'Montecristo' by Signor Dell' Acquilla.

MR. AND MRS. GERMAN REED's entertainment, at St. George's Hall, closes on the 22nd inst.; and Mrs. Reed proceeds to the provinces, beginning at Tunbridge, and proceeding along the South Coast. Mrs. Reed will re-open the Hall in the first week of October.

M. MAUREL, as well as Madame Marie Sas, has been engaged by M. Vizentini for the Lyrique, in Paris.

THE Spanish Basque tenor, Señor Gayarre, whose services were claimed both by Mr. Mapleson and Mr. Gye, is singing at Buenos Ayres, at the Italian Opera-house, with Mesdames Rubini and Sanz, M. Cazaux and Signor Storti. For not singing at Drury Lane this season and for going to Buenos Ayres, Mr. Mapleson has taken legal proceedings in Milan against Señor Gayarre; for next season, 1877, Mr. Gye promised in his Prospectus that he will be forthcoming at Covent Garden. It is not the first time that artists have signed contracts for two theatres at one time, but it is a novelty to hear of a singer signing for three opera-houses almost simultaneously. The Argentine Impresario at Buenos Ayres, however, has got the better of his European competitors.

THE second Westphalian Festival has been held this year at Bielefeld, at Whitsuntide. The programme included Handel's oratorio, 'Joshua,' the 'Schicksalslied' of Herr Brahms, the 'Loreley' Finale of Mendelssohn, symphonies and overtures by Beethoven, Weber, Schumann, &c.

THE preparatory judgment for the best setting, in the form of a cantata, of 'Judith,' has been given by the jury, MM. Bazin, David, Gounod, Massé, Massenet, Membré, Reber, and A. Thomas, at the Paris Conservatoire de Musique, in favour of M. Hillemacher, first prize, and M. Veronge de la Nux, both pupils of M. Bazin; the first second grand prize was won by M. Dutacq, pupil of M. Reber, and the second of the secondary grand prizes by M. Rousseau, pupil of M. Bazin. The definitive judgment will be delivered by all the combined sections of the Institute.

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DRAMA

THE WEEK.

HAYMARKET.—'Wild Oats,' a Comedy. By O'Keefe. Reduced from Five Acts to Three.
GLOBE.—'Frou-Frou,' a Comedy, in Four Acts. From the French of MM. Meilhac and Halévy.

Two revivals are all that the week can boast in the way of change. These are, however, noteworthy for the light they throw upon differing aspects of French and English art, and for the evidence they afford that English acting is seen to best advantage in pieces of home manufacture. 'Frou-Frou,' by MM. Meilhac and Halévy, is accepted as a type of modern French society. 'Wild Oats,' by O'Keefe, deals with a world of pure convention. It may be doubted whether one region is in fact more real than the other, and whether the Quaker maiden, who is ready at a moment's notice to marry an actor whom chance throws in her way, is much more imaginary than the frivolous woman whom jealousy of her sister leads to abandonment of her husband, and who, in pure light-heartedness, commits adultery with a man she does not love. In treatment it must be admitted that the French drama stands on a footing altogether different from the English. Its personages speak and talk like responsible beings, and the actions they commit are the natural result of the motives by which they are influenced. Granting the primary assumption involved in the existence of such a being as Frou-Frou, and granting also the method of regarding duty and responsibility which prevails in French dramas, if not in French society, and the progress of the comedy of MM. Meilhac and Halévy is logical and consistent. On the other hand, there is scarcely one scene or incident in 'Wild Oats' that is not due to the will of the dramatist, exercised arbitrarily and without regard to reason or probability. An outrageous assumption is involved in the very statement of the proposition to be dramatically demonstrated. At the outset we find a naval officer knighted for distinguished services, who is expected to retain our sympathies, and yet has seduced a woman by means of a mock marriage. Fate has then to bring into the same house with him the man who will prove that the marriage supposed to be mock is in fact real, the clergyman by whom the service was read, the wife who has been espoused and abandoned, the son whom neither mother nor father has seen since infancy, and the supposititious heir, offspring of the second marriage, which is, in fact, no marriage at all. As if this was not enough for the audience to swallow, the meeting of those thus accidentally encountering takes place in the house of a lady who is the relative of all, yet unknown to all, and who, though brought up as a Quaker, is in fact the daughter of an earl. It would be easy to proceed and show that the whole movement is as unreal as what has been pointed out, and that the *dramatis personæ* consist of beings such as were never seen except in the world of comedy.

In spite of these faults and absurdities, 'Wild Oats' is a higher as well as a healthier production than 'Frou-Frou.' Its absurdities shock us little more than the introduction by Shakspeare of lions in the forest of Arden, and its dialogue has a breezy freshness that is quite seductive. About 'Frou-Frou' there is an uncomfortable atmosphere, which gives us the

sensation of being in a moral hot-house. We sympathize, in our own despite, with those whose proceedings we know to be condemnable, and we find, on retrospection, no being worthy of our interest. In 'Frou-Frou,' in short, our moral feelings are exercised by a skilled casuist; in 'Wild Oats,' homely truths are enforced by spirited but conventional oratory.

This parallel or contrast would scarcely be worth drawing, but for the fact that it illustrates some peculiarities of English acting. Intrinsically, the company which plays 'Frou-Frou' at the Globe is as strong as that which gives 'Wild Oats' at the Haymarket. Accustomed, however, like all English actors, to the performance of characters which are accentuated to the verge of caricature, the actors Mlle. Beatrice has assembled give the personages of the French play in a fashion which would move a Parisian audience to derision. As they have grown familiar with their parts, they have taken further liberties with them, until, from the standpoint of French acting, the performance is farcical. Though this charge does not affect each individual in the company, Mlle. Beatrice herself, who is not an English actress, escaping it, it is true of the representation as a whole. Moved by the teaching of English audiences, the majority of whom, in regard to histrionic art, are scarcely more intelligent than Choctaws, they have come to supplement dialogue and action with words and gestures which are not only unnecessary, but offensive, and destructive of *raisement*. In 'Wild Oats,' on the contrary, actors of no especial merit give a representation that, however coarse, is at least entertaining. A man, whatever his ignorance, can scarcely caricature such beings as Sir George Thunder, John Dory, or Farmer Gammon. It may, of course, be urged that the acting in these parts approaches extravagance. It is nevertheless scarcely out of keeping with the characters themselves. One part, that of Lady Amaranth, is acted by Miss Hodson with a demure grace, through which shine possibilities of mischief that can scarcely be too highly praised. Throughout the interpretation is creditable, when allowance is made for the fact that the habit of playing comedies of this class is now lost.

On the whole, then, it must be remembered that the censure of English actors we ordinarily pass is when they attempt to play in adaptations of French pieces. It will be some time before our actors acquire a finish equal to that of the highest French school. It should, however, be recalled that the polish in France even is of recent acquisition, and that the best French acting, whatever development it may have received, traces its origin from England.

DRAMATIC LITERATURE.

The Dramatic Works of Molière. Rendered into English by Henri Van Laun. Vol. IV. (Edinburgh, W. Paterson.)

The fourth volume of Mr. Van Laun's translation of Molière includes 'Tartuffe,' 'Amphitryon,' and 'George Dandin,' with 'Mélicerte,' 'La Pastorale Comique,' and 'Le Sicilien.' Mr. Van Laun continues his task of demonstrating English indebtedness to Molière. His Prefaces retain their old interest and value, though he has advanced far beyond the point at which the labours of M. Despois, the editor of the latest edition of Molière, now in course of publication, can be of

any service to him. The preface to 'Tartuffe' is a remarkable product of erudition and of study in different branches of literature. The name Tartuffe Mr. Van Laun derives from the word "truffe," which, besides meaning a truffle, means also a jest and a fib. In Cotgrave's dictionary, invaluable for the light it casts upon such words, we find, among the meanings of *truffe*, "a gallery." This is as near as we can get to the sense which recommended it to Molière. The dramatist, as Mr. Van Laun points out, in his first petition to the King uses the word "tartuffes" as a generic and not a personal name. The translation is throughout admirably terse and spirited, and the volume is, in all respects, equal to its predecessor. M. Lalauze's etchings are full of life. Those to 'Amphitryon' and 'Le Sicilien' cannot easily be surpassed.

The Tempest of Shakespeare. Edited by J. Surtees Phillpotts, Head Master of Bedford School, &c. (Rivingtons.)

This edition would seem to have sprung from dissatisfaction with that of Mr. Aldis Wright. "The book," says the Preface, "would never have reappeared [it was 'privately published for immediate use' in 1870] had the Clarendon Press edition of the play been as adequate on the aesthetic side as on the philological; but, in all the one hundred closely printed pages of Preface and notes in that edition, there is not one word on the plot or the characters. Those who are interested in making English literature take its proper place in English education have loudly expressed their disappointment at this omission." Mr. Phillpott's Introduction and notes are excellently designed and executed for their purpose. They seem, indeed, just the thing that is wanted for schools; are well informed without being pedantic; full, but not overwhelming; appreciative, without "gushing"; above all, they are of a kind to excite, and not to repress, a thoroughly intelligent interest. *Est ubi peccat*, no doubt. Surely "blue-eyed hag" is illustrated by 'As You Like It,' III. ii. 393, "a blue eye and a sunken." Why should one be told to compare the Lat. *obsidium* with "siege" in the sense of "a stool"? What business has "yet" in the gloss of "with liveliness and yet with remarkable attention" for "with good life and observation strange"? In the quotation from Ben Jonson, on p. 85, "2,500L" should be "25,000L." In the note on IV. i. 236, to the three senses of *line* given should be added a fourth—a linden; see V. i. 10.

King Lear. Edited by W. A. Wright, M.A. (Clarendon Press Series.)

The notes of this edition are, we need scarcely say, excellent in so far as they deal with bibliographical, textual, and such-like matters; and we recommend them heartily to all teachers, and all advanced scholars who make Shakspeare their special study. But we cannot at all recommend them for general school use; for they are far from fitted for the schoolboy and the schoolgirl, both in quantity and quality. The editing is not of a kind to excite any interest in the play, but rather the opposite; it is of a kind to make the subject tedious and even repellent. It is true a good teacher may make up for its serious defects in this respect; but what will happen when the teacher is not good?—there are such cases. In his Preface Mr. Wright frankly disowns any purpose of dealing with "aesthetic, or, as it is called, the higher criticism." It appears from what he says that his previous productions have been objected to on very much the same grounds as those on which we now object to the present one; and, indeed, we cannot wonder that it should be so. His reply to his objectors seems to show that he does not quite understand what it is that is wanted. He protests he has no sympathy with "sign-post criticism." We are delighted to hear it; but what has this protest to do with the matter? Has any one been importuning Mr. Wright to be "a sign-post critic"? If so, by all means let him bid the tempter get behind him. It is something that, in spite of this very telling reply to his objectors, he

does give two pages—of quotations, it is true, but two pages—of what must, we suppose, come under the head of "the higher criticism." In his 'Tempest' Preface he did not give a single line that could be so classed! But we must repeat that Mr. Wright does well what he does do, and his notes are, in their line, of considerable value. We will mention one or two points in which we think them improvable. "Our means secure us" is interpreted, "Things we think meanly of, our mean or moderate condition, are our security." Mr. Wright objects to taking "secure" as equivalent to "render us careless," because he knows of no instance of "secure" as a verb in that sense. Could he quote any instance of "means" bearing the sense he gives it? If so, he should certainly have done so. In the absence of any such support, such a sense is quite unacceptable. That most difficult phrase, "the most precious square of sense," is paraphrased as meaning "the most delicately sensitive part of my nature"; but not at all discussed. We are told that "to blame" in "the contents . . . are to blame" is the infinitive active for passive! Of "to eat no fish" we are told that it was "the mark, says Warburton, of the Papists, who were looked upon as no good subjects in Elizabeth's reign"; but this, we may believe, is a mere *lapsus calami*. When the Fool offers Kent his cockscomb, Mr. Wright, assigning the words, "Why, fool?" to Kent, as if the Quertos, and not to Lear, as in the Folios, adds, "On the other hand, though it is appropriate to Kent, it is not easy to suppose the Fool recogniz'd him in disguise!" This is a note that needs annotation. Surely, everybody can see that the Fool does not refer to Kent's appearing in disguise, but to his having just tripped up Oswald. Here is another note calling for annotation: I. iv 225, "Which in this line is explained by Steevens as used for 'whom,' and as referring to the ait-edent 'I' in Lear's speech. But it is rather like an instance of 'which' with the redundant personal pronoun for 'who'!"

Dramatic Gossip.

MR. NEVILLE has obtained a long lease of the Olympic Theatre, which closed its doors on Saturday last. The house will reopen with 'The Duke's Motto.'

Two novelties, each in one act, have been produced at the Palais Royal. 'L'Ombrelle' is a *vaudeville* of M. Saint-Agnan, and 'La Partie d'Échecs,' a farce of M. Paul Ferrier. Both pieces turn upon that unfailing theme of French mirth, conjugal jealousy, and both treat the subject in a thoroughly conventional manner. 'Gavaut, Minard et Cie' has also been revived, and serves for the reappearance of Mlle. Honorine, who gives a new and diverting representation of its romantic heroine.

A MANIA for Russian pieces appears likely to result from the success of 'Les Danicheff.' MM. Sardou and Nus are now said to be occupied with the arrangement for the Porte Saint-Martin of a romance of M. Lubomirski.

'LES JOLIES FILLES DE GREVIN' is the title of a *fantaisie* by MM. Leon and Frantz Beauvallet, which constitutes the summer novelty at the Variétés. The plot of this follows the fortunes of a young baronne, who, in company of a student, converted by accident into her medical adviser, visits the Quartier Latin, and mixes among the women for whom the famous French draughtsman has obtained the title of "Les Filles de Grevin." As she has a double, in the person of a constant frequenter of these haunts, her propriety is seriously questioned. In the end she avoids the consequences of her escapade, and marries the companion of her frolic. Mlle. Céline Montaland plays the heroine

To CORRESPONDENTS.—H. C.—M. A. H.—T. F. D. C.—E. K. C.—O. W.—F. H.—received.

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